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On Penn street a few doors west of the Court House, North side, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call.
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Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

DURBORROW & LUTZ Editors and Proprietors. BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1866. VOLUME 39: NO 28.

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Poetry.

"FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN."

"Four hundred thousand men,"
Have gone to meet their God;
Four hundred thousand gallant men
From city, mountain side, and glen
Beneath our banner trod;
For love of country firmly stood,
And sealed the Union with their blood.

"Four hundred thousand men"
By millions loved and lost;
A sea of agonizing tears—
A waste of desolated years,
Of hearth-stones sorrow-crossed,
A priceless sacrifice—'twas, when
We gave "four hundred thousand men."

The gallant banner flaunting high,
The bugles sounding victory
Forth from each brazen throat,
May drown awhile the sighs and tears,
While we forget the griefs and fears,
Forget—each change to note—
Forget to ask—what got we, then,
For such a host of gallant men.

Peace came on fluttering silver wings,
With freedom by her side
In pity God looked down to save,
To stop the slaughter of the brave—
"Yet, still, untaught, the pride
That lightly holds the boon, even when
It cost "four hundred thousand men."

What reconstruction has been wrought,
Save that which God has made;
He shapes our future to his will,
He schools—he hastens, guides us still,
And *still* will be obeyed,
Yet, halting, we forget this, when
It cost "four hundred thousand men."

Vain politician!—who can boast,
Of his great saving schemes,
And jumbled words, and crooked creeds,
Stand in place of noble deeds,
And truth's eternal themes,
And—haste we to give power again
To those who slew the gallant slain.

Look at the host of bloody graves,
The finger marks of God—
And He who smiles, is He who saves,
And all that hecatomb of graves,
Are guide boards on the road!
Can we not read them?—read them! when.
They cost "four hundred thousand men."

THE SKY-LARK.

Bird of the wilderness,
Blithsome and cumberless,
Sweet be thy matin o'er moorland and lea!
Emblem of happiness,
Blest in thy dwelling-place—
Oh to abide in the desert with thee!
Wild is thy lay, and loud,
Far in the downy cloud,
Love gives it energy, love gave it birth.
Where, on thy dewy wing,
Where art thou journeying?
Thy lay is in heaven, thy love is on earth.

O'er fell and fountain sheen,
O'er moor and mountain green,
O'er the red streamer that heralds the day,
Over the cloudlet dim,
Over the rainbow's rim,
Musical cherub, soar, singing away!
Then, when the gloaming comes,
Low in the heather blooms
Sweet will thy welcome and bed of love be!
Emblem of happiness,
Blest is thy dwelling-place—
Oh to abide in the desert with thee!

Miscellaneous.

LETTER FROM GENERAL GEARY.

Views of General Geary of the Claims of Certain of the Soldiers to Bounties from the United States Government.

Gen. Joshua T. Owen, as president of the Central organization of the "Boys in Blue," having, on behalf of this influential body of soldiers, requested Gen. Geary to state his views of the justice of the claims of certain of the soldiers to bounties from the United States Government, had transmitted to him the following letter, addressed by Gen. Geary to the Hon Henry Wilson, chairman of the Senate Military Committee, at the time of its date, as fully embodying his views. We publish the letter in full, as of public interest:

NEW CUMBERLAND, PA., May 4, 1866.

Hon. Hy Wilson, Chairman Military Committee Senate United States:

DEAR SIR: I trust you will pardon my intrusion upon your time for a few minutes, while I thank you for the valuable and efficient aid you have given, and are still giving in behalf of an act to equalize the bounties of soldiers and sailors who served during the war of the late rebellion; and to give expression to some views of my own upon the subject. Having been a soldier myself, the services, sacrifices, and sufferings of the defenders of our national existence are familiar to me. They periled *all* to secure our land from the infamous crime of treason, and the blighting influences of slavery. Those who were the first to volunteer their services, did so without the inducements of high bounties and high wages.

They came forward with hearts overflowing with loyalty, true patriotism and sacredness of purpose; and undismayed, they persevered through all its trials and vicissitudes to the termination of a long and bloody war. The war is ended, and the glory and prowess of our arms fully vindicated. Will not, then, a grateful people award justice to those who have defended and preserved their lives, their treasure and their nationality? The claims of such are so pre-eminently just and proper, that delay or neglect in their prompt acknowledgement and payment by the nation will not be excused, and will be inexcusable.

I am constantly receiving communications on the subject of "equalization of bounties," not only from soldiers and sailors of my own State, but from those of other States; and my opinion is frequently asked, with respect to its justice and practicability.

As to its *justice*, I have uniformly replied that in my opinion, no measure could be more *just* or more worthy of the consideration of Congress: and while the nation owes much to the commissioned officers, for their untiring mental and physical exertions, anxiety, courage and responsibility, they are in a great measure repaid by the glory of the success which has been obtained, and which in a great degree attaches to their names; but there is certainly something more substantial than mere thanks and gratitude due to the sterling rank and file, who were always present in the deadly strife, and whose self-sacrificing patriotism has triumphantly sustained the glory and honor of the Republic.

I feel that the country cannot do too much for the patriotic services of those who during the late rebellion have stood by the Union in its perils; if by any act of mine, I could recompense those toil-worn soldiers for their great sacrifices and their long tried loyalty, I would consider it the highest privilege, and the greatest act of my life.

As to the *expediency* or *practability*, I perceive that some members of Congress, although professing a desire to do justice to the soldiers, are fearful of injuring the national credit and of increasing taxation by adding to the national debt some $250,000,000 or $300,000,000, to meet the claim for equalization of bounties. I admit that this is a large sum, and I like to see members of Congress exhibit a due regard for public economy; and it is certainly highly commendable to be cautious in imposing improper burdens, or increasing the *national indebtedness*, which will never be properly aggregated until the just claims of its defenders are awarded to them. But what is the sum of $250,000,000 to a nation like ours, when every principle of justice demands it to be paid to those who have rescued it from anarchy and death? What would this glorious Republic have been worth if its rebel destroyers had not been met and vanquished by the soldiers who fought, and bled, and three hundred thousand of whom fell in its defence? It is but a trifle, when we consider the vast resources of our country, and look forward to the immense wealth which in a few years it is destined to possess.

If the Government has not the money to pay this demand for bounties to our soldiers, why could not Congress authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue five per cent. gold bonds for all sums of $50 and upwards, payable in thirty years, making them the "*Soldier's Bounty Bonds*," but receivable at all times in payment for Government lands at *par*. This would enable the soldier at any time to exchange his bonds for public lands on any of the great railroad lines leading to the Pacific, or any other place where he might choose to locate. Those who did not choose to locate in the Western States, could sell their bonds at *par* to those who choose to do so.

Besides, if the soldiers should choose to take up lands for their bonds, the country would be certain that the great West was being filled up with a population that loved it and had stood by it in the hour of its greatest need. The soldier-emigrant would feel, that his homestead was the reward of patriotism, and his posterity after him would venerate it as such.

I think that in this way the country would scarcely feel the payment of this debt to its defenders. The public lands would not only thus prove a sinking-fund, but the debt will greatly aid in their rapid settlement and development—that in a few years the bonds would be entirely absorbed and the country the better for it. It would aid but little to her taxation and would scarcely diminish her resources. But should Congress not see fit to make those bonds receivable at all times in payment for public lands, the increase of the national indebtedness, say $250,000,000, payable in thirty years, can not be looked upon as any very serious calamity.

The anual increase of burden would be but $13,600,000, counting it at five per cent.; whereas, long before these bonds will become due, the national wealth will be more than double what it now is, and thus the burden will yearly diminish.

I thank you heartily for the efforts you have made towards obtaining justice for the soldier and sailor, and I hope that Congress will cordially co-operate with you in perfecting this important measure.

With high regard, I am, very respectfully your obedient servant.

JOHN W. GEARY.

NASBY.

Mr. Nasby Turns a Meeting Called to Endorse Gen. Rosseau to Account.

CONFEDERIT X ROADS., June 22, 1866.

There wuz joy at the Corners, when the postmaster (who takes the only paper that comes to the office, ceptin a few which comes to some demoralized niggers who hev larned to read, and the officers uv the Freedmen's Burow here) read to the crowd the news uv the canin which Rosso, which is uv Kentucky, give Grinwell. It sent a thrill uv joy through the Stait which aint done thrillin yet. Bustin out out into nine hearty cheers, we to wunst organized a meetin for the purpose uv expressin our feelins on the momentous occasion. The bell wuz rung; the people gathered together and I wuz elected chairman (they alluz elect me president because I'm bald-headed, (they think bald-heads and dignity is inseparable,) and Deekin Pogram secretary, with 36 Vice Presidents, one for each State. I made a short speech on takin the chair, congratulatin em on the auspicious event which called us together. Whereupon a committee on resolutions wuz appinted, which after a short absence reported ez follows:

WHEREAS, General Rosso, a native born Kentuckian, and therefore a gentleman, hevin got into an argument with a Iowa sheep breeder, and

WHEREAS, hevin got the woost uv the argument, he dexterously turned it into blackguardin; and

WHEREAS, Hevin got the worst of the blackguardin, he remembered the ancient usages uv the chivalrous sons of the South, and caned him, therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the Dimocrisy uv Confederit X Roads, which is in the State uv Kentucky, hereby thank Gen. Rosso for his manly vindication uv the character uv Kentuck.

Resolved, That we know not wich to admire the most, the dashin General's courage in bravin the public sentiment uv the North, or his prulence in selectin the smallest and phisically, weakest man in the House to demonstrate unto.

Resolved, That as Thad. Stevens is 70 years uv age and lame, and hardly recovered from his fit uv sickness, we suggested that our beloved hero commence a argument with him, feelin that so far ez the argument and blackguardin goes the result will be the same, only so much more ez to give him a good excuse for killin him, which would be doin the South a servis indeed.

Resolved, That the Dimocrisy uv Kentucky havent felt so good since the Memphis riots.

Resolved, That this manly act of Gineral Rosso's makes up and compensates the South for the outrage he inflicted onto her when he jined the vandal host which devastated her soil, and that hereafter he shel be received with just the same cordiality ez tho he hed gone into the Confederit instead uv the Federal service.

Resolved, That the thanks uv the Dimocrisy are due the bold, brave men who accompanied and stood by Gineral Rosso, in this vindication uv the Southern sperit.

I put the affirmative ez is the kustom here, it bein the rool, when the leaders want anything to pass, never to call for the nays, and it went through all right. Then I rose and stated I hed another resolution wich I wished to offer, and I read it:

Resolved, That in retain in the post orfis at the Corner a ablishnest President Johnson is——."

At this point Deekin Pogram interrupted me. He sposed this meetin wuz called to congratulate Gineral Rosso, and wat wuz the sense uv mixin up a party post orfis with a matter uv so much importance ez the canin uv a ablishinst? It wuz clearly out of order.

I replied: "Wood you be glad or wood this congregashun be glad to hev me in the post orfis, in the place of that aberlishinst?"

The deekin replied that personally he wood. He had the highest respect for my massive talents and my excellent qualities uv head and heart, and besides he thought probably ef I got the post orfice: he would stand a chance uv gettin the nine dollars and sixty-two cents borrowed money I owed him.

I called him to order at once.

Bascom, who keeps the grocery, and who furnishes me with licker, (wich I hev to take for my hair), on the strength uv remittances I am to receive, insisted on hearin the resolution ef it would further my gettin the post orfis, and so did the benevolent gentleman with whom I board, and I resoomed: "I kin see a good reason for incorporation a resolooshun demandin a change in the post orfis into the proceedins uv this meetin. "There wood be my frens, sed I "no youse uv sendin him a naked resolution deman in this change, becoz he receives hundreds and tens of hundreds of aplikations for orfices every day—in fact they pile in at such a rate that I e never opens the half uv them. The Dimocrisy, my brethren, are alive on this subject. Ef they are to support the President they want, and will hev the post orfices, fur uv what use is it to support a man and pay your own expenses? It is plain that the proceedins uv a post orfis meetin would never reach him, but this, my brethren, goes up to him from the people, endorsin a supporter of his policy, and ez it will be the only one he hez reserved or will reserve, he will read it and send it through, and in the exultation he will feel at bein endorsed by anybody, who douts the result? The post orfis is mine.

Bascom, the grocery keeper, moved, excitedly, the adoption of the resolution. I suggested that I hed better read it, but he said it made no difference—he knew it wuz all rite. The benevolent and confidin individual I board with seconded the motion, and Deekin Pogram supported it in a short speech, statin that he understood that it wuz Bro. Nasby's intention, ef he succeeded in procoorin the position, to devote the first three and a half years' salary towards payin of the small indebtedness he hed contracted sence he hed honored the town by residin in it. To all uv wich I blandly smiled an assent, whereupon the resolution wuz adopted yoonanimously. Hevin been here a little risin uv a year the vote was perfeckly yoonanimously.

My prospex is britenin.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY.
Lait Pastor of the Church of the Noo Dispensashun.

CARDINAL WOLSEY.

I suppose the most of my readers know something of English history. If you have studied it with any degree of attention, you will probably remember the name of Cardinal Wolsey. We will give a sketch of his life before speaking of his school; for memories are sometimes treacherous, and you may have forgotten what you have read about him.

Thomas Wolsey was born at Ipswich, a pleasant town in Suffolk, near the junction of the rivers Orwell and Gipping. Some say that he was the son of a private gentleman; but the most generally received opinion is, that he was the son of a butcher. However this may be, it is pretty certain that his parents were both able and willing to give him a good education. After some preliminary instruction, he was sent to Magdalen College, Oxford, where it would appear he must have worked hard; for we find that, by the time he was fifteen years of age, he had taken a degree; being called "the boy bachelor," because of his youth.

He had the art of making friends wherever he went; and this was, probably, due as much to his winning and pleasing manners, for which he was noted in early life, as to his great natural ability and his keen judgment of character. There is some truth, you see, in the proverb, "Manners make the man." I am sorry to tell you, however, that, notwithstanding his great talents, his conduct was not always good; and even after he was settled at Lymington, in Somersetshire he was put in the stocks for some misdemeanor.

In those days the clergy could fill any secular office in the State; and we find that soon after Wolsey became chaplain to King Henry VII., he was employed on an embassy that required much tact and dispatch. He managed the affair cleverly; for he had been to Brussels, transacted what he was commissioned to do, and was back again in London before the king knew that he had set out.

When Henry VIII. came to the throne, Wolsey's rise was even more rapid than before; and so necessary was he to the young king, that soon the reins of Government fell almost entirely into his hands. Instead, however, of using his great influence for good, he lent himself to the vices and follies of his master, that he might the more easily retain the power he had obtained; for, as is often the case, the more he had, the more he wished to have. "Increase of appetite had grown by what it fed on." The magnificence of his house and the dress of his attendants were in keeping with his own extravagant and gorgeous attire. Few could vie with him, and scarcely royalty itself. His household was usually composed of five hundred people, among whom might be found earls, knights, and esquires. He built a palace at Hampton Court, and made a present of it to the king. But Wolsey had to learn, from better experience, the truth of that passage of Holy Writ, "Put not your trust in princes." His insolence and ambition raised him up many enemies. When at the zenith of his power and grandeur, the king caused him to be arrested on some frivolous pretext, and he was at once deprived of all his wealth. For a little time, it is said, he was almost in want of ordinary comforts. His unworthy friends forsook him; but, to their honor be it spoken, his domestics showed great attachment to their fallen master.

In the following year, 1530, the capricious king reinstated him in some of his honors; but this return of prospeity did not last long. In the autumn of the same year, when, not having learned wisdom by the past, he was making magnificent preparations for his installation in the see of York, he was again arrested, and this time on the charge of treason. On his way to London, to be tried, he was seized with that illness which terminated his life. As he entered the monastery at Leicester, where he died, he said, "Father Abbot, I am come to lay my bones amongst you." And so it proved; for in three days his restless, active spirit had passed away,—not without a strong suspicion that he had taken poison to prevent himself from falling into the hands of those who had determined to accomplish his ruin. Shortly before his death he gave utterance to these memorable words, "HAD I BUT SERVED MY GOD AS DILIGENTLY AS I HAVE SERVED MY KING, HE WOULD NOT HAVE GIVEN ME OVER IN MY GREY HAIRS."

It has been said, "The ill that men do lives after them, the good is oft interred with their bones." But in the case of Cardinal Wolsey, some of the good has outlived its author. With all his faults he was a munificent and consistent patron of learning. To him Oxford is indebted for her Christ-Church College; at that time called the Cardinal's. He also founded the school of which we spoke just now, and which for a time was said to rival Eton and Winchester. The Latin rules were drawn up by Wolsey himself, and are still preserved. Judging by the gateway, the building must have been a fine one in its day.—*Early Days.*

JOHN MINOR BOTTS.

In the address he delivered at Baltimore on the Fourth, did not endorse the President's Policy. He said:

"In my opinion the first duty of the United States was to have had every prominent leading rebel in the South sustantaneously arrested. [Immense applause.] If I had been in the exercise of that power (I can only say what I would have done) I would have had every prominent and leading rebel in every State arrested. [Great applause.] And I would have had them tried by court martial [Applause.] And I would have had them convicted of treason [enthusiastic applause], and condemned to death under the Constitution and laws of the country. [Tremendous applause.] And if Mr. Johnson had done this and had then chosen to pardon all, I should not have complained. If he had chosen to banish all I should not have gone into mourning. [Laughter and applause.] If he had chosen to pardon all I should have been content. I have no personal feeling of animosity toward these people. They are my fellow countrymen. They are my old political and personal associates. But I should have an example made that would have been a lesson to future generations—[applause]—for the perpetuity and safety of this great Republic in the future. I might have mourned and I might have wept over the execution of them as my former friends and associates, still I could not have helped exclaiming: "You have brought your fate upon yourselves, and you deserve it." [Applause.] I have not been one of those to permit my personal relations to be marred by my political feelings and I have no feeling of personal animosity against one of them. But I say that the Constitution should have been vindicated and treason should have been made odious. [Great applause.] I would have taken such a course, and would have had Mr. Johnson take such a course as would have deterred any future generation from attempting the same thing again.

As to his own party affiliation for the future he made this statement;

"I am not to abandon those who agree with me on this great question of the restoration of this Union because there are radicals in the party, and when, if I do not go with them, I have to go into another party where there is more radicalism and a more obnoxious radicalism, than I find in the great Union party. Of all radicalism that which is most obnoxious to me is the radicalism of the Democracy. [Applause.] And I will vote with any party, I do not care who or what it is, to beat it down and keep it down. [Great applause.] Much as suffered, and much as we all suffered in this war, I would so help me God ten times over go through another rebellion than to see that party restored and to see the great war carried on by the United States the hundreds of thousands of lives that have been lost, and the millions and tens of millions of money that has been expended all go for nothing to restore that party who are alone responsible for all this. [Immense applause.] Get up another party! There can be but two parties in this Union and one is a loyal party and the other is a disloyal party. [Great applause.] He who does not vote with the loyal party must vote with the disloyal and vote to bring the Rebels and Copperheads into power again. [Applause.] I know what the object of this party is, for they attempted to initiate me into it. "What party do you propose to raise," I inquired, "to bring up the old Democratic party, the Rebels and Copperheads into power again?" "Oh, no, not at all: not all." "What do you mean to do? Out of what element do you propose to raise this party?" "Why the old fashioned Jackson Democracy. "The old fashioned Jackson Democracy? Why, I have heard that much hackneyed phrase of playing the play of Hamlet with the part of Hamlet left out but if ever it was aptly applied it is when you propose to raise a Democratic party and leave all the Democratic party out. And if you leave out the Rebels of the South and the Copperheads of the North the rotundo of the Capitol will hold them all three times over. If you do not vote with the loyal party you are obliged to vote to bring that disloyal party back into power and I am opposed to all parties and to all measures that are calculated to bring about such an end."

"I CANNOT, SIR."—A young man—we will call him Honest Frank—who loved truth, was a clerk in the office of some rich merchants. One day a letter came recalling an order for goods which had been received the day before. One of the merchants handed it to Honest Frank, and, with a persuasive smile, said:

"Frank reply to this note. Say, The goods were shipped before the receipts of the letter countermanding the order."

Frank looked into his employers face with a sad but firm glance and replied,—

"I cannot, sir."

"Why not, sir?" asked the merchant, angrily.

"Because the goods are now in the yard, and it will be a lie, sir."

"I hope you will always be so particular," replied the merchant, turning upon his heel and going away.

Honest Frank did a bold as well as a right thing. What do you suppose happened to him? *Lost his place?* No; quite different. The merchant was too shrewd to turn away one who wouldn't write a lying letter, he knew the value of such a youth; and instead of turning him away, made him his confidential clerk.—*Sunday School Advocate.*

☞ That's but an empty purse that is full of other folks' money.

NEWSPAPER IMPROVEMENTS.

There is nothing in private business, which more concerns the public good than the conduct and management of our public press. Newspapers have long ceased to be mere vehicles for the dissemination of news. They are now required to be instructors of the public as well as entertainers of leisure hours, and everything which concerns the public interest is expected to be discussed intelligently in their columns. A vast improvement has been made within the last quarter of a century in these publications. Formerly they were only the organs of cliques or parties established to promote the interest of individuals or party leaders. Then they were violent, vituperative, inflammatory, untruthful, and being without the elements of popular support, were dependent and obsequious. A new class of papers, the "Independent Press," having sprung up, newspapers very materially began to change their characters for the better. The proprietors of them were men of capital or of credit, and could therefore own their columns and control the conduct of their journals. They established them soundly on business principles, and being self-dependent could afford to be thoroughly independent in the management of their papers. The power of the mere party organ began at once to decline and party politics ceased to absorb the whole of public attention and discussion. Men of education and intellectual resources became connected with the independent press and the whole field of politics, American and European, was not too extensive for their research, science philosophy, morals, ethical criticism, all the great interests of mankind affords themes for the consideration and instruction of readers of public journals. These were certainly very great strides towards a perfect daily literature, which should benefit the reader and advance the interests of mankind. But as these popular publications grew more general in their use, they became liable to an evil which marred half the good they were capable of imparting, though it contributed largely to defray the heavy pecuniary expenses which attended the publication of a journal of large circulation. Persons who could not directly, without offending against the laws, publish advertisements of a vicious character, found the advertising columns of the popular press the very best vehicle for bringing the victims of vice and their professed benefactors into intimate relations. Hence the columns of the most respectable and respected of the independent press exhibited these disgusting infamies by the side of an original essay distinguished for learning, ability, morality, and a high sense of social propriety. This juxtaposition was disgusting, and now an effort is being made in England and in this country to separate things so incongruous. The subject is being fairly discussed, and it only needs ventilation for a correct decision to be speedily reached. Teat it should be preached in England is not surprising—There the press is in the hands of capital able to mantain it in any rule they may think the public interest requires. But in this country, where the capital in newspapers is not so large, it tells well for those who have the press in charge, that they are likely to be the first to establish a rule—that nothing offensive to decency should be published in a journal which enters into all classes of society and whose aim should be to strengthen and improve the moral tone of the public. Making merchandise of the great vices of society must cease before long to be the practice of any journal having a decent respect for itself, or desirous of that of its readers.—*Exchange.*

AMUSING SCENE—A CONFEDERATE BAITED.

We have mentioned, says the Boston *Journal*, the boast of ex-Senator Toombs that he would yet call the roll of his slaves on Bunker Hill. This empty threat took place at Havanah, where Toombs is now residing, and was made to an American lady, who thus describes the scene: "At the table (of the hotel) I was introduced to Mr. Toombs, of Georgia, I inquired, *sotto voce*, of the nearest gentleman, if it was the former Senator of the United States. I think he saw that I was talking about him, for he at once began to tell the English captain (naval) that he had been thirteen years in the Senate of the United States, that he was a Confederate General, and Confederate Generals were gentlemen, &c. Captain L. remarked: 'This lady is not of your way of thinking; she is for the Federals,' looking over at me. So appealed to I said: 'Yes, indeed, I am for the Union—I am a Yankee to the marrow of my bones.' 'Ah!' said Toombs, 'I have trampled on the Yankee flag many times (gentlemanly was it not?) I have trod upon eighteen of them at one time.' I replied: 'It seems to have done very little harm, since it floats triumphant now.' 'Oh, I shall do it again; it has got to be brought low yet.' 'I think there is no immediate danger,' replied I, 'either of that or of your calling the roll of your slaves on Bunker Hill.'

Such expressions of fiendishness as his countenance assumed I cannot describe; the corners of his mouth curled up, showing his long tobacco-stained teeth, and he hissed out, "I'll count them there yet." 'You may,' said I, 'but with the tables turned—you in bonds and they free.' 'Oh!' said he 'the North has not done with us yet.' 'Indeed,' said I, 'if you have not fought it out why did you stop?' The sooner you re-commence the better. You can fight as long as you please you, know—as long as it seems good and pleasant to you—until you come to the last ditch!' He grinned with rage. 'Oh, the giant is not strangled yet—the giant is not strangled.' 'The giant,' said I; 'Where was he when Sherman went through your State? I never heard that he found even any fossil remains of giants or even dwarfs.'

I turned and asked the astonished English sympathizer at my side to take me away, and we rose: there had been a simultaneous movement on the other side of the table. I think they were all ashamed of their 'Confederate gentleman,' for did he not begin by his insulting boasts of his outrages to the flag he had just been informed claimed my fealty?

IN A RAPID DECLINE.—Immediataly after the nomination of Hiester Clymer, for Governor on the 4th of March last, his friends in Berks claimed for him a majority of 10,000, in this County. At a meeting held in Bernville on the 9th inst., these same men pledge the County for "at least 7,000 majority." If his supporters are willing to concede a reduction of 3,000 in *three months*, without an effort on the part of his opponents, how much of the 7,000 will remain to him when his *claims* are fairly canvassed before the people in contrast with those of the man who "did not count his life dear" that his country might survive?—*Reading Journal.*

☞ Write your own epitaph in youth; make it as flattering as you please; and then devote the rest of your life to efforts to deserve it.

FROM MEXICO.

Defeat of the Imperial Forces.—City of Tampico Besieged.

NEW YORK, July 7.—The *Herald's* Mexican correspondence written from the city of Mexico, under date of the 23d, and Vera Cruz, of the 26th, and Tampico, 29th ult, goes to show that the Mexican people were becoming more and more united in the cause of the independence of their country.

The Imperial forces French and natives, have sustained a number of defeats of greater or less severity in the field and the cause of Maximilian was still more gloomy in consequence.

Santa Anna still engrosses a large share of the public attention. The Mexican Liberals proclaim the theory that an understanding has been come to between Mr. Seward, the Emperor Napoleon and the Ex-President by which Maximilian would be let down gracefully Santa Anna restored and elected President. The United States cabinet holding itself ready to approve of the eventualities arising from the change of execution. The Liberals who were imbued with this idea did not entertain such an implicit confidence in Mr. Seward's friendship as they did some months ago. Santa Anna, it is said will remain unpopular with them, no matter in what official form he may be presented.

The city of Tampico was clearly besieged by the Liberal forces who had made a dashing attack, riding into the very streets of the place at one time. Desertions from the Imperial to the Liberal army were frequent.

The idea of annexation to the United States was widely fostered in the Liberal ranks.

A WORD TO BOYS.—A writer in an educational journal, the title of which we have unfortunately lost, has the following pertinent and truthful remarks:

Boys, listen! The first thing you want to learn to develope what force there is in you, is self-reliance; that is, as regards your relations to man. If I were going to give a formula for developing the most forcible set of men, I should say turn them upon their own resources, with their minds well stored with moral and religious truth when they are boys and teach them to "depend on self and not on father." If a boy is thrown upon his own resources, at fifteen, with the world all before him where to choose and he fights the battle of life single handed up to manhood, and don't develope an average share of executive ability then there is no stuff in him worth talking about. He may learn "to plow, and sow, and reap and mow," but this can all be done with machines and horses, and a man wants to be something better than either of these. Wipe out of your vocabulary such a word as *fail* give up wishing for improbable results, put your hand to the plow, or whatever tool you take to, and then drive on and never look back. Don't even sight your person to see if it is straight. "Don't be consistent but simply true." If you go "to see a reed shaken by the wind," it is pretty likely you will never see anything of more consequence.

THE RELIGION OF ASTRONOMY.—The following is from Rev. A. A. Thayer's lastlecture on this subject:

I believe the stars to be inhabited by multiplied forms of animal life. The stars are known to possess the elements of organized existence. The telescopes reveal large and small bodies of water on their surfaces. The shades of color are well marked. The white drapery of winter gives place to the green of summer. Atmospheres are there and clouds are seen to change and float in the telescopic vision. But water must have ascended to form these clouds. Doth not rain therefore descended to empty them? But rivers of water and drops of dew, and murmuring brooks, and verdant hillsides, are the pre-requisites of happy animal life. —And hence no doubt, God has peopled the stars as well as adorned them. It seems to be the policy of the Divine Sovereign to fill his creation with life—with happy and blessed life.

THE Democracy of Cumberland county, at the recent election for Superintendent of Common Schools, selected one of their number, and a good representative of their party for the position. He appeared at Harrisburg, before the State Superintendent for examination, when he gave the original information that West Point is situated in Kentucky and that General Jackson fought the battle of New Orleans during the Mexican war, with much more that went equally strong to prove his superior acquirements! Mr. Coburn, not appreciating his scholarly attainments, refused to commission him.

☞ Rarely has so golden a chain of verities linked together in one short paragraph as the following by President Quincy: "The great comprehensive truths written in letters of living light on every page of our history, are these: Human happiness has no perfect security but freedom; freedom none but virtue; virtue none but knowledge and neither freedom nor virtue has any vigor or immortal hope except in the principles of the Christian faith and in the sanctions of the Christian religion."

AN old woman called at a grocer's and asked for a quart of vinegar. It was measured off, and put into her gallon jug. She then asked for another quart, to be put in the same vessel. "And why not ask for half a gallon and be done with it?" said the grocer. "Oh, bless your little bit of a soul," said she, "it's for two persons."

☞ A Priest in New York has been preaching against tilting hoops. He professes his ignorance of the revelations made by the fashions at operas, and theatres, as he never went there, but added, "I cannot shut my eyes to the abomination when it is in front of me on the street."

☞ A lady asked a noted doctor if he did not think the small bouncts the ladies wore had a tendency to produce a congestion of the brain. "Oh, no," replied he, "ladies who have brains don't wear them."

☞ Dr. Johnson once dined with a Scottish lady who had hotch for dinner. After the doctor had tasted it she asked him if it was good. "It's good for hogs, ma'am," said the doctor. "Then pray," said the lady, "let me help you to some more."

☞ A beauti

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY JULY 20, 1866.

UNION REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

MAJ. GEN. JOHN W. GEARY,

OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

DISTRICT TICKET.

CONGRESS,

Gen. WM. H. KOONTZ, of Somerset.

(Subject to the decision of the Congressional Conference.)

SENATOR,

Hon. G. W. HOUSEHOLDER, Bedford.

(Subject to the decision of the Senatorial Conference.)

ASSEMBLY,

Capt. JOHN S. STUCKEY, of Bedford.
JOHN WELLER, of Somerset.

(Subject to the decision of the Representative Conference.)

COUNTY TICKET.

PROTHONOTARY,

J. W. LINGENFELTER, of Bedford Bor.

SHERIFF,

Capt. N. C. EVANS, of Colerain.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE,

Capt. A. WEAVERLING, Bloody Run.

COMMISSIONER,

SAMUEL SHAFFER, of Union.

POOR DIRECTOR,

HENRY H. FISHER, South Woodberry.

AUDITOR,

JAMES R. O'NEAL, of Monroe.

UNION POLICY OF RECONSTRUCTION.

"*Resolved*, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures, shall be valid as a part of the Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE —, *Section* 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States. Nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Section 3. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed; but whenever the right to vote at any election for electors of President and Vice-President, or for United States Representatives in Congress, executive and judicial officers, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in that State.

"*Section* 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, elector of President and Vice-President or hold any office, civil or military under the U. S., or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; but Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House remove such disability.

"*Section* 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for the payment of pensions and bounties for service in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned, but neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave, but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void."

PASSAGE OF THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU BILL.

A. J. deliberately sent a veto of the second Freedmen's Bureau Bill to the National House of Representatives on the 16th instant, and that body immediately passed it over his head with a number of spare votes above the requisite two-thirds, and sent it to the Senate, which, without any hesitancy, did likewise. Thus, perhaps, for the first time in in the history of the country, passing a bill over the President's veto through both Houses of Congress in the same afternoon. The Union men stand by their principles—the President by traitors.

☞ Col. A. W. TAYLOR, late of the 101st Penn'a. Vols., paid us a visit at our office on last Tuesday. The Colonel was the commandant of two companies from this county, Compher's and D. W. Mullin's; and our knowledge of him, as derived from the soldiers under him, and several of his prison associates, as well as what we have learned of him in our interview, has brought us to the belief that he is a very worthy man. We have not yet heard of a regimental officer who has given such entire satisfaction to all the members of his regiment as Col. Taylor. His presence in our midst has brought to town the remnants of his two Bedford county companies to pay him a visit. Col. Taylor is the Republican candidate for Senator in the Beaver district (Hopkins') and we are greatly gratified to know that the Republicans of that district regard merit and efficiency as their criterion in the selection of their candidates.

☞ The President is determined to force the country to accept his Policy, whether the people desire it or not. We only know of two analogous efforts in the history of the country, the first was in President Buchanan's effort to impose the Lecompton Constitution upon Kansas, and the other to force the Border States into rebellion. Both these nefarious schemes failed, and this last and greatest iniquity of them all, will share the same fate.

THE Convention which assembles in Philadelphia is to be composed of Rebels, Rebel sympathizers, Copperheads, traitors, deserters, skedaddlers, bush-whackers, guerrillas and Andy Johnson. The authorities had better make preparations to resist cholera, trychinia and rinderpest immediately thereafter. How the city will be able to escape these direful plagues, unless special efforts are made in advance to resist them, it is utterly impossible to foretell.

☞ The call for the Soldier's Convention, at Harrisburg is to be freely circulated in this county. The names of the individuals who fired the saw mill of Henry Ickes, the school house at New Paris, the United Brethren church, the barns of Jerry Gordon and Wm. Blackburn, &c., &c., will all, it is presumed, be attached.

☞ The supporters of Clymer say they may be able to elect him if they can get a deserter vote variously estimated from 20,000 to 40,000. What a peculiar make up does the Copperhead party exhibit.

THE TARIFF.

The tariff bill, increasing the duties on many articles of American manufacture and providing for a liberal protection to American industry, after passing the Lower House of Congress by a flattering majority, has been laid over by the Senate until December 10th. This action of the Senate, so unfortunate for the country, is much to be deplored. Though the bill had not taken the shape of a strict party measure, we had fondly hoped that the necessities of the country would secure for it a speedy passage. In this we have been disappointed. Though the whole Copperhead vote, with the single exception of Cowan, was against the bill, it could not have prevented the passage of it but for the fact that our own party vote was equally divided, 16 voting for and 16 against the postponement, while the copperhead vote was 7 for and but one against the postponement. The responsibility of the defeat of the bill therefore lies with a few impracticables in our own ranks, who either through indifference to the welfare of our great industrial interests, or ignorance of the laws of trade and the wants of the country, have sacrificed, to a great extent, the prosperity of a large portion of our people. Some of these, hailing from New England, have already received the merited reproof of their constituencies, while others from the far West, not having learned even the first principles of political economy, seem content to send 4000 miles for their cotton and iron and pay for them in corn at ten cents per bushel, rather than build up manufactures at home where the same goods might be produced at nearly the same price and purchased with grain at fifty cents per bushel instead of ten, besides saving the cost of 8000 miles of transportation. An increase of the Tariff duties has become necessary to the continued prosperity of the country as well as for securing a continuance of the receipts from Internal Revenue sufficient to pay the interest on our National debt.

Every one, at all acquainted with our Internal Revenue system, knows that the chief sources of revenue are the taxes on our manufactures of various kinds. These taxes are just so much added to the cost of production and to that extent neutralize the protection afforded by the present Tariff previous to the imposition of these taxes. Under these circumstances many branches of our manufactures are not only left entirely without protection but the, taxes, exceeding the Tariff duty, act as a premium on foreign manufacturers and a discrimination against our own. During the continuance of the war the premium on gold and the difference in exchange, to some extent remedied this evil, but the collapse of the rebellion and the consequent decline in gold has taken away this incidental protection, opened our ports to foreign manufacturers and caused a decline and in some instances an almost total stoppage of our own. At present, and for months past, our importations have been far in excess of our exports, leaving the balance of millions to be paid for in gold, and unless a judicious Tariff is soon adopted and this reckless expenditure checked, our fate will in the end be that of all spendthrifts. Living and spending beyond one's means, with nations as with men, can have but one result, bankruptcy.

SHALL THE REBEL STATES BE ADMITTED WITH OR WITHOUT CONDITIONS?

This is the plain unvarnished issue now before the people; an issue so simple that the wayfaring man, if not a fool, cannot err therein.

Shall the representatives of the Rebel States be admitted into Congress, without conditions? is the vital question which presents itself in the selection of the next Congress. The position of the great Republican Party on this question, it is hardly necessary to state. From Maine to California, the course of the majority of Congress has been earnestly and enthusiastically endorsed. Every election that has taken place, has been a direct issue between the President and Congress, and the people have unswervingly stood by the latter, and that, too, while the Congressional plan of Reconstruction, was in its incipiency. Now that the plan is so simple, and easily understood, we are led to believe that the people will ratify it everywhere with an overwhelming vote. And why should they not?

The men who crushed the rebellion are not prepared to vote their opponents in arms, into the Halls of Congress, there to control, by the assistance of the Copperheads, the country which they endeavored to destroy. The former have no desire to see the rebel debt paid or the national debt repudiated, nor have they any desire to see rebel soldiers pensioned, or their own comrades, and the widows and orphans of their comrades, to go unpensioned. But this is not all. The Legislation that they would inaugurate would be in direct antagonism to every interest that assisted and countenanced the suppression of the rebellion. If even the tenor of their organs and the expressions of their representative men were less defiant and vindictive, it would be the grossest folly that ever stultified a nation to give those the control of the Government that had endeavored to destroy it. It would be the first instance in the history of the world that a magnanimous conqueror, in the very magnanimity of his soul, would, with outstretched arms, welcome the conquered to participate in the councils of the nation in such a manner as to give him the entire control of all legislation growing out of his overthrow; now are the American people prepared to do this? THE REPUBLICAN PARTY SAYS EMPHATICALLY THEY SHALL NOT, THE PRESIDENT, THE COPPERHEADS AND THE REBELS THEMSELVES SAY THEY SHALL. Reader, do you feel magnanimous enough to leave your conquered enemies rule your household? If you do, vote for the Copperheads, if you do not, vote with the true friends of the country.

☞ The Copperheads of Cambria and Huntingdon counties have instructed for Robert L. Johnston, Esq., of Ebensburg, for Congress. Our friend Robert L. was badly frightened to the rear by *A Barker*, two years ago, and we suspect that he will find considerable *More-ell* (Morrell) in his way this time. Bob is a clever fellow, and were his notions up with the progressive standard of the age, we don't know any one for whom we would sooner vote.

MERE TWADDLE.

The last issue of the Somerset *Democrat*, a paper remarkable for its subserviency to the interests of Slavery, contains the following, which smacks ill, coming from those who have no "bread and butter," and can only get it by prostrating themselves at the feet of the "brazen image" which occupies the White House:

"They may be right or wrong, wise or foolish, and we shall approve or condemn accordingly. We do not intend to commit ourself or any other Democrat to the action of that body in advance. The Democratic party has no overtures to make, no principles to abandon or compromise. It is firmly and immovably planted on the Constitution and upon its broad platform it will receive and shelter all who desire to rally to its standard. We cannot believe that President Johnson, Cowan, Doolittle, Dixon and the other prime movers in this matter intend to ask the great Democratic party—the only conservative and national organization of the country—to yield one jot or tittle of their creed, in the progress of this movement, for to do so in the face of existing facts, would be down right folly and impudence. It must be apparent to every reasonable man at the first blush that the Democratic party alone has the power to crush Radicalism and if that is not the object of the movement, if that convention does not direct its blows at the dangerous, sectional, revolutionary and treasonable faction controlled by Stevens, Sumner & Co., that stands in the way of the restoration of the Union, we shall wholly repudiate its action as unworthy of the respect and support of Conservative, national Union men."

Fudge! Gammon! This sounds very much like the "swelling words of a tiny stone." What is your *Democratic* Party worth? An organization in the minority in every State that sustained the Government in the late struggle, with the odium of treason and treachery attached to its skirts. Bah! Your "great "*Democratic* Party," ain't worth the fifth-rate Post Offices throughout the country within the gift of the President. Such clap-trap! Your "*great Democratic* Party" "immovably planted on the Constitution" will stay there to the day of Judgment, when the coffin of Mohamet will hold all its dust, if Andrew Johnson, or some other "merry Andrew" don't give you a helping hand.

The truth is you have to come right down to it. Andrew Johnson has the offices and if you desire to smell any of the savory dishes in his culinary department, you must let him and his immediate followers control the affair. They will take the privilege of relieving you of your present odious name, fix you up in a new suit of clothes and trot you out to the world, newly washed in the pool of Slavery and Southern preponderance, and as much as the Country has endeavored to purify and drain that filthy pool for the last five years, on close inspection you will be as completely saturated with Slavery, as you have been since the birth of your Party, and this being pleasant to your olfactory organs, judging from your past history, what right have you, poor fellows, to complain? None, whatever. Walk straight up to the trough, take such feed as is given you, sing hosannas to the giver, and take back such stuff as the above. "Beggars must not be choosers," says the proverb, nor have beggars any right to go about making mouths and faces at their intended benefactors? Keep quiet, fall in, take what you get, and praise the hand of him that gives, that is your cue, and any other course will be exceedingly unwise and presumptuous.

GEN. GRANT ON THE SITUATION.

As our Copperhead cotemporaries have been quoting Gen. Grants report for some time as an evidence of the fitness of the rebel States for restoration without further guarantees, we would call their attention to the latest order of Gen. Grant in another column. Whatever may have been his opinion, as gathered from the observations made on a flying trip, in which his coming was known and the people on their good behavior for the moment, this order, in effect a re-establishment of martial law, constrained by the necessities of the occasion, is the most unmistakable evidence of the neglect or refusal of the Southern States, either to enact and enforce laws of their own or obey the laws of Congress, providing for the security of loyal men whether white or black, unless obliged to do so by the presence of military force. It is a declaration by the Commander-in-Chief of our armies that the active interference of the military authorities is required for securing the peace of the country and the safety and personal liberty of the people. No one will, for a moment, doubt the prudence of Gen. Grant, or that anything but the sternest necessity could induce him to order the re-establishment of martial law, where it had once been removed. The secret of this disagreeable necessity, is found in the fact that the rebels, encouraged by the favor of the President, have laid aside the gloss of humility and submission which they assumed on the collapse of the rebellion, and have been for some months bitterly and persistently persecuting loyal men, both white and black. It is thus the perfidy of the President entails upon the nation the necessity for an indefinite continuation of military law in the lately rebellious States. Had he encouraged loyalty, instead of fostering the spirit of rebellion, we might be curtailing instead of extending the military authority. Until loyal men are safe in person and property, without the presence and interference of military force, no State is or can be fit for restoration to its former status in the Union. This much wished-for consummation seems likely to be indefinitely postponed—the result of Executive perfidy.

☞ The principal strength of Clymer, outside of the regular Party, according to the organs of the opposition, is to be found in the Soldiers and Deserters. Both organizations are claimed for the Berks county veteran. Soldiers, how do you like the part which you are represented as playing?

☞ The candidate for Governor who can unite those who sacrificed all to save their Country and those who fled ignominiously and abandoned their flag to the mercy of the foe when their country was assailed, must be a remarkable politician. What think you, boys in blue?

☞ The "*Old Flag*" is the title of a spirited campaign paper published by Messrs. McClure & Stoner, Chambersburg, Penn'a. Persons wishing to keep posted in State politics, during the canvass, will find them served up in the most readable shape in this spicy little weekly.

CHILDISH GRIEF.

The Copperhead papers all over the State are indulging in the most lugubrious of Jeremiads over the fact that Heister Clymer was not invited to take some prominent part in the flag presentation on the 4th at Philadelphia. We have often seen spoiled children, not discerning the right of property, cry for what they coveted in the possession of others, but for men, pretending to represent a once great party, to set up such a cry, is to libel manhood and set the stamp of dotage on all who use it. That General Geary, the hero of two wars and the veteran of half a hundred bloody battle-fields, should occupy a prominent position among the gallant soldiers of the State upon such an occasion of patriotic festivity was eminently appropriate; but to have given Heister Clymer, who never drew a sword or shouldered a musket, or even lifted up his voice for his country in the hour of danger, nay more, who opposed every measure providing for a vigorous prosecution of the war, who voted for the disfranchisement of his country's defenders and in divers other ways gave aid and comfort to his enemies, to have given such an one, even the lowest place in such a patriotic celebration, would have been a burlesque on patriotism and a gross insult to the battle scarred veterans who on that day delivered up their trust, faithfully kept through the hardships and dangers of four years of deadly strife, by returning to their native State their tattered banners, grimed indeed with the smoke and blood of a hundred battle fields, but dishonored by no association with treason or traitors. We wonder, not that Copperheads should envy us our gallant Geary, but that, even with all their well known presumption, they should expect or ask that the name of Clymer should be in any way associated with a patriotic assemblage of brave and loyal soldiers.

FINDING ITS LEVEL SOONER THAN IT EXPECTED.

The Randal Convention finding no sympathy or support among true Union men, to avoid an ignominious fizzle is obliged to openly accept the endorsement of Southern Rebels and Northern Copperheads at the very commencement of its career. To be sure these were intended to come in, in good time, but it was hoped that they would be able to gull a respectable portion of the Union party and have them committed to the movement before throwing off the cloak and exhibiting their hypocrisy and treason. Being forced to show their colors so early they have no longer any prospect of gaining strength for the Johnson policy, except among rebels and copperheads, who cannot muster a sufficient force to be at all formidable to the united ranks of the Union party. Union men South, of the Gov. Hamilton stamp, cannot go Andy and will have a convention of their own of the true Union mettle.

☞ There will be an interesting contest in some of the States for delegates at large to the 14th of August Convention. In Virginia, it is presumed, the contest will be between McCausland, Henry A. Wise, the irrepressible Moseby, Robt. E. Lee, and Pollard, and some parties claim Jeff. Davis as a Virginian, at least for the present, and therefore will insist upon him. He would be a fine representative man, and his services should be procured by all means. The President will, no doubt, parol him for the occasion. B. F. Meyers and Valentine Hay, Esqs., are likely to be the delegates from the 16th Congressional District of Pennsylvania.

☞ Henry J. Raymond, the editor-in-chief of the *New York Times*, is reported to have slightly "caved" in his support of the Philadelphia, 14th of August Convention. The constant grumbling of the *Times*, at the action of the great mass of the Union men of the country, has disgusted every lover of political and civil liberty in the land, and we had about concluded that the Republican party had got rid of this chronic Conservative scold, but it now appears that its editor has not sufficient nerve to go.

☞ The friends of Hon. Thadeus Stevens have entered his name as a candidate for United States Senator. We do not think the Senate is the arena for Mr. Stevens, his wonderful powers for controlling a turbulent body would be entirely useless here, and we cannot see what could be gained by the transfer. Let Thadeus Stevens remain in the House, the country asks it and he should yield any preferences he may have for the other body to those of the people.

☞ This is certainly the age of newspaper improvement. The paper that attempts to plod its way along after the style of ten years ago is a dull institution. We were led to these reflections on seeing the neat, clear and clean manner in which the Lancaster *Inquirer* is gotten up. It is a regular beauty now. If the *Inquirer* is a little slow in admitting a few self-evident truths advocated by its eminent Representative in Congress, it is determined to make up in typography.

☞ A special dispatch to the Tennessee Congressional delegation from Memphis, says that the House of Representatives will adopt the Constitutional Amendment. The Senate has already done so. The minions of Johnson, Randall & Co., have been moving the spheres, almost, to keep the Tennessee Legislature from ratifying the Amendment, but it seems that the spirit of evil is not always to prevail, although invoked by those high in authority.

☞ The two great presiding geniuses of the Philadelphia mongrel Convention are to be Andrew Johnson and Millard Fillmore. What a pity John Tyler did not survive to complete the trio of Presidential infidels. The world could not produce an equal amount of recreancy, nor could the annals of history find a parallel.

☞ The *Miners' Journal*, printed at Pottsville, has been very much enlarged and improved. The *Journal* is one of the best country papers in the State, and we are happy to know that a journal printed in as benighted a region as it is, is meeting with such eminent success. The veteran editor will please accept our best bow.

☞ The Pittsburgh *Gazette* appears to have United States Senator on the brain. A few doses of Cowan ought to remove the malady.

RATIFICATION!

The Extra Session of the Legislature—Correspondence between Governor Curtin and Frank Jordan, Esq—Pennsylvania willing to unite with any considerable number of the loyal States for the speedy adoption of the Constitutional Amendment.

The following correspondence explains itself:

UNION STATE CENTRAL COM. ROOMS,
No 105 Chestnut street,
PHILADELPHIA, July 4, 1866.

To His Excellency, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of Pennsylvania:

DEAR SIR: I saw in the newspapers, some weeks ago, that you had initiated measures for a call of the Legislatures of the several States in extra session, to take action upon the amendments recently proposed by Congress, to the Constitution of the United States. From the time since elapsed it is inferred no general concert of action has been had, and presuming this to be so, many of our friends have grave doubts of the policy of a special session for our State.

As your action in the premises is likely in some things to modify my own, I hope you will be kind enough to inform me, if consistent with your views of official propriety, what action you contemplate on this important matter.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
FR. JORDAN,
Chairman Union State Central Committee.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
HARRISBURG, PA., July 11, 1866.

SIR: Your favor of the 4th inst., has been received.

The question of calling an extra session of the Legislature, to ratify the amendments proposed by the Congress of the United States, has been carefully considered. As soon as Congress finally passed the amendments, I consulted with the Governors of several of the different States by telegraph, with the view of securing immediate and concerted action in ratifying them—believing that such a course might hasten the great end to be attained by their incorporation into our organic law. But the proposition was not received with the favor anticipated, and it now seems settled that there will be no general action of the States to ratify by extra session, even if Pennsylvania should do so. To call an extra session in this State, therefore, would not in any degree hasten the adoption of the amendments by a sufficient number of the States.

The issues involved in the adoption of the amendments proposed, for the ratification of the States, are not new. They are questions which were considered and discussed during the whole progress of the war. The people have had abundant opportunity to consider them, and I do not doubt have definitely made up their minds on them. After it was ascertained that there could be peace and union only by the utter destruction of the military power of traitors, who, whilst there was the remotest hope of the dismemberment of the Government, would entertain no terms of adjustment other than the severance of the States, and peace was restored only after the valor of our armies and the fidelity of our people had disarmed treason by the capture of its military forces, and the complete overthrow of those who had usurped the forms of government in the rebellious States, and thus compelling us to accept the terrible arbitrament of the sword to rescue the Republic from those who had committed eight millions of people to compass its destruction, and having saved it at an incalculable sacrifice of blood and of treasure, it well becomes the people to provide for its welfare in the future, so that those who shall live after us may enjoy the blessings of our free Government without the recurrence of discord and fraternal strife. In this we should be humane and also just. While we should be magnanimous to a reclaimed people, who are to form an integral part of our nation, we should also guard all sections against the possibility of renewed attempts to dismember the Union. There must be some penalty for a crime that has desolated our land, ridged it with untimely graves, bereaved almost every household, and staggered us with debt. For a crime so heavy there must be some monuments of justice as a warning to mankind of the fate which awaits those who, actuated by passion or ambition, may hereafter seek to destroy the noblest and best Government on earth.

Congress has no more than met the demands of a loyal people in the proposed amendments. As a basis of reconstruction, they must be regarded by all dispassionate men as remarkable only for their magnanimity and the generous terms on which it is proposed to admit to full citizenship ninety-nine one-hundredths of those who crimsoned their hands in the blood of their brethren to give anarchy to a continent. To provide that those who have added perjury to treason in the sanctuary of both military and civil power, shall hereafter be unable to repeat their treason against our institutions, while all others were restored to full fellowship, is a policy whose generosity could emanate only from a government as free and as strong as ours. To put all the States upon an equality as to the basis of representation, is not only reasonable, but necessary. Before the rebellion three-fifths of the slaves were counted in estimating representative population. Slavery having been abolished, the slave States, unless the Constitution be amended as proposed, will be entitled to add two-fifths of their late slaves in estimating their representative population. Surely we have not carried on a bloody war for four years merely to give the rebellious States an increase of political power. That these States shall have no more representation, in proportion to their voting population, than the old free States have, is a proposition so just, that it would seem to be impossible for any freeman of Pennsylvania to object to an amendment to prevent such a result.

It is just and equitable in every sense, and, while it leaves the question of suffrage wholly with the States, where it properly belongs, it makes every appeal to the interests and pride of the States to liberalize their policy, and give to all classes the benefit of American civilization.

That all persons of whatsoever class, condition or color, should be equal in civil rights before the law, is demanded by the very form of our Government; and it is a blistering stain upon our nationality that slavery has been enabled, even until the noontide of the nineteenth century to deform our civil policy, and in many States to deny equal justice to a large class of people. To maintain our national credit, our faith with our wounded and brave soldiers, and to forbid the assumption of any part of the debt contracted for the rebellion, are propositions too clearly in harmony with the purposes of the people and the solemn duty of the Government, to require elucidation.

These are the issues involved in the proposed amendments. They are intended as guarantees in the future against the renewal of wrongs already suffered. But they are, in fact, elements which should have entered into our organic law when the Government was framed, in express terms, as they did in its true spirit. To effect their adoption, and the restoration of the States lately in rebellion, upon the terms proposed, at the earliest possible period, is my earnest desire, and to that end my humble efforts will be given with untiring zeal to the advocacy of the proposed amendments, and the support of the candidates who are identified with them. I am glad to know that the great Union party that has guided the Government so faithfully, even in the darkest hour of the war, and through whose instrumentality the measures were devised to preserve our beloved Union, is cordially united in the support of these amendments, as also is our distinguished candidate for Governor—Gen. Geary.

Yielding to no one in veneration for the great charter of our liberties, I should not favor changes in its text for light or trivial causes, but the late rebellion against the Government has made it our duty to incorporate into the organic law such provisions for the future safety and prosperity of the Republic as have been indicated by the light of recent experiences. The issue is fairly before the people.

Other issues, which in past struggles divided us, have passed away. Slavery is dead. After a career of mingled power and arrogance, it died amidst the throes of the cruel war which it originated, and our Constitution has already been so amended as to prohibit it forever in the United States.

The last great struggle to gather the liberal and just fruition of the sacrifices of the late war, will be decided by the verdict of the people of the several States in the coming election, and I cannot doubt the issue after the fidelity they have shown the past. Since the failure of the States to act in concert and at once on the amendments, I do not regret that the question of reconstruction goes to the highest tribunals known to our institutions—the people. And when they shall have declared, million-tongued, in favor of the amendments, as I must believe they will, their admonitions to the States still struggling to make the war fruitless, will be too potential to be disregarded, and the results will be accepted promptly by friends and foes in the late war.

Should the loyal States, or, indeed, any considerable number of them, unite in calling extra sessions of their legislative bodies to ratify the amendments, I shall very heartily unite with them, regarding, as I do, the speedy adoption of the amendments as the greatest blessing that can be bestowed upon our whole country.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. G. CURTIN.

Colonel FR. JORDAN, Chairman Union State Central Committee, Philadelphia.

AN ARRAIGNMENT OF COPPERHEADISM.

Where the Candidates and Leaders of the Copperhead Party have Stood and now Stand.—The Revival of an old Indictment.

At the Union State Convention of 1865, a resolution was adopted by acclamation, declaring that the leaders and candidates of the Democratic, *alias* Copperhead party, stood arraigned before the people of Pennsylvania for constantly obstructing the efforts of the Constitutional Authorities to to mantain the life of the nation. We now repeat the counts in the indictment then preferred by declaring that the Copperhead leaders did this—

By inflaming the passions of their ignorant followers against the legally elected officers of the Federal Government, and refraining from all reproach against treason or armed traitors.

By procuring a decision from the Democratic judges of our Supreme Court, denying the right of the Government, to the services of the citizens of this State for the defense of the imperilled country.

By discouraging men from volunteering into the armies of the Union; thus rendering it necessary to succumb to treason, or to pay large bounties, and so burdening every ward, township and borough in the State with debt to fill the ranks of our armies.

By opposing the enlistment of negroes for our defense, although one white man less was required for every black one who could be enlisted, and this at the very moment when the battle of Gettysburg was raging on the soil of Pennsylvania, and that decisive battle was uncertain.

By denying to our soldiers the right to vote while fighting for the flag of our fathers, on the plea that such rights were not allowed by our Constitution, and by opposing an amendment which removed their objections and relieved our brave soldiers from this disability.

By exaggerating the public indebtedness, denying the public credit, and teaching that the financial resources of the north were unequal to the suppression of the rebellion.

By a shameful opposition to measures for extending relief to the families of Union soldiers, and by a malignant effort by these means to secure the success of the rebels in the field, or such a protraction of the war as would exhaust the nation in its efforts to subdue their friends.

By now leaping abuse upon the Government for punishing assassins and their accomplices; by demanding the release of leading traitors, by frowning down all attempts to bring to punishment the fiends who starved our soldiers, and by assuring rebels that neither in person nor property shall they be punished for their crimes.

And if anything were wanting to complete their infamy, we have it in their determined opposition to free labor, and to a tariff which, while it would make labor profitable by protecting the working-men of Pennsylvania from British competition, would largely increase the revenue essential to the maintenance of the public faith and credit.

Let this indictment be placed at the head of every loyal journal in the State. Its truths are as strong to-day as they were a year ago, and in their name we can again win a great victory.

THE CABINET.

Total Disorganization of the President's Constitutional Counsellors—Three only to Retain their Positions.—Randal, the Chief of the Bread and Butter Brigade, to be made Postmaster General, provided the Senate will confirm Him.

WASHINGTON, July 14.

THE RESIGNATION OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

The following correspondence has just been published:

WASHINGTON, July 11, 1866.—SIR: I have the honor to tender you herewith my resignation of the office of Postmaster General, to take effect upon your notifying me of its acceptance.

In thus withdrawing from your Cabinet, it is proper to say that I do so chiefly because of the difference of opinion between us in regard to the proposed amendment of the Constitution, which I approve, and the movement for the convention to be held in Philadelphia on the 14th proximo, to which I am opposed.

My confidence in the patriotism of the Union Republican party, and conviction that upon its permanent control of the Government depends, in a large measure, the peace and happiness of the country, will not permit of of my holding any equivocal attitude in respect to it.

Assuring you of my personal regard and appreciation of the uniform courtesy I have received from you, I am, very respectfully, yours, &c., W. DENNISON.

To the President.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14.

SIR: Your resignation of the office of Postmaster General, tendered in your letter of the 11th inst., is hereby accepted.

Fully appreciating your kind assurance of personal regard, I am very truly and respectfully yours,

ANDREW JOHNSON.

To the Hon. WM. DENNISON.

Chief Clerk Hunter is to be appointed as additional Secretary of State.

Attorney General Speed sent in his resignation to the President to-day, with a strong letter giving his reasons for resigning. Mr. Speed is even more emphatic than Mr. Dennison in his condemnation of the course of the Executive. Speed's resignation will of course be accepted. His successor has not yet been named.

There is to be a complete reconstruction of the Cabinet. Only Seward, McCulloch, and Welles will be retained. Stanton and Harlan, in addition to Dennison and Speed, will be compelled to retire. The name of A. W. Randall was before the Senate to-day for confirmation as Postmaster General. Senator Wade moved that he be rejected, but on motion of Mr. Clarke, of New Hampshire, the matter was referred to the appropriate committee. There can be no doubt of his rejection when the matter comes to a vote. The President, however, will recognize Randall as acting Postmaster.

Gen. O. H. Browning, of Illinois, is to succeed Harlan as Secretary of the Interior. The President's friends say he will assign General Grant to act as Secretary of War, in place of Stanton.

There is great rejoicing here to-night among the Copperheads at the rupture in the Cabinet. Gov. Dennison will leave for Ohio on Monday. It is his intention to throw all his energies in the political contest of next fall, to secure the triumph of the Union Republican party, from his allegiance to which he has never for a moment wavered.

He has engaged to lend his aid in the campaign against Copperheadism in Indiana and New York as well as in his own State. His sole motive for remaining in the Cabinet thus long has been to contrilvute, if possible, to a reconciliation between the President and the Union members of Congress.

SUICIDE OF JAMES H. LANE, OF KANSAS.—This gentleman, well known throughout the Union for the past few years, committed suicide on Sunday evening, 1st of July. He was a Senator from the State of Kansas, his term expiring in 1871. During the war he was an earnest Union man, and used his influence, which was very great, toward the suppression of the Rebellion. After the war closed he distinguished himself in Congress by voting mainly against the measures proposed by the leaders of the party which elected him to the Senate. It is probable on his return to Kansas he found that his constituents did not endorse his action, and hence his mortification and self-destruction in a moment of humiliation and despair.

☞ Dr. Beecher says next to books there is no inanimate thing in the house that produces so much profitable pleasure as the piano.

AQUE DE MAGNOLIA.—The prettiest thing, the "sweetest thing," and the most of it for the least money. It overcomes the odor of perspiration; softens and adds delicacy to the skin, is a delightful perfume; allays headache and inflammation, and is a necessary companion in the sick room, in the nursery, and upon the toilet sideboard. It can be obtained everywhere at one dollar per bottle.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists

S. T.—1860.—X.—The amount of Plantation Bitters sold in one year is something startling. They would fill Broadway six feet high, from the Park to 4th street. Drake's manufactory is one of the institutions of New York. It is said that Drake painted all the rocks in the Eastern States with his cabalistic "S. T.—1860.—X," and then got the old granny legislators to pass a law "preventing disfiguring the face of nature," which gives him a monopoly. We do not know how this is, but we do know the Plantation Bitters SELL as no other article ever did. They are used by all classes of the community, and are death on Dyspepsia—certain. They are very invigorating wher languid and weak, and a great appetizer.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists.

"In lifting the kettle from the fire I scalded myself very severely—one hand almost to a crisp. The torture was unbearable. * * The Mexican Mustang Liniment relieved the pain almost immediately. It healed rapidly, and left very little scar. CHAS. FOSTER, 420 Broad St. Phila.

This is merely a sample of what the Mustang Liniment will do. It is invaluable in all cases of wounds, swellings, sprains, cuts, bruises, sparvins, etc., either upon man or beast.

Beware of counterfeits. None is genuine unless wrapped in fine steel-plate engravings, bearing the signature of G. W. Westbrook, Chemist, and the *private* stamp of DEMAS BARNES & Co., New York.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists.

All who value a beautiful head of hair, and its preservation from premature baldness and turning gray, will not fail to use Lyons' celebrated Kathairon. It makes the hair rich, soft and glossy, eradicates dandruff, and causss the hair to grow with luxuriant beauty. It is sold everywhere.

E. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, N. Y.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggist.

WHAT DID IT?—A young lady, returning to her country home after a sojourn of a few months in New York, was hardly recognized by her friends. In place of a rustic, flushed face, she had a soft, ruby complexion, of almost marble smoothness; and instead of 22, she really appeared but 17. She told them plainly she used Hagan's Magnolia Balm, and would not be without it. Any lady can improve her personal appearance very much by using this article. It can be ordered of any druggist for only 50 cents.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists.

Heimstreet's inimitble Hair Coloring has been steadily growing in favor for over twenty years. It acts upon the absorbents at the roots of the hair, and changes it to its original color by degrees. All instantaneous dyes deaden and injure the Hair. Heimstreet's *is not a dye*, but is certain in its results, promotes its growth, and is a beautiful HAIR DRESSING. Price 50 cents and $1. Sold by all dealers.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists.

LYON'S EXTRACT OF PURE JAMAICA GINGER—for Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Cholera Morbus, &c., where a warming, genial stimulant is required. Its careful preparation and entire purity make it a cheap and reliable article for culinary purposes. Sold everywhere, at 50 cts. per bottle.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists

July 20, 1866:eowly

A COUGH, COLD, OR SORE THROAT

Requires immediate attention and should be checked. If allowed to continue,

Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Affection, or an Incurable Lung Disease

IS OFTEN THE RESULT.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief.

FOR BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CATARRH, CONSUMPTION & THROAT DISEASES,

Troches are used with always good success.

SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS

will find *Troches* useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs. The Troches are recommended and prescribed by Physicians, and have had testimonials from eminent men throughout the country. Being an article of true merit, and having *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years, each year find them in new localities in various parts of the world and the *Troches* are universally pronounced better than other articles.

Obtain only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not take any of the *Worthless Imitations* that may be offered.

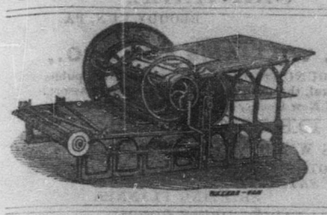
Sold everywhere in the United States, and Foreign countries, at 35 cents per box.

Nov. 10, 1865.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT combining durability with elegance of shape New Spring Styles just received.

May 11:3m G. R. & W. OSTER.

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1866.

CAMPAIGN INQUIRER

The INQUIRER will be issued as a campaign paper from and after the 1st of July to the 12th of October, 1866, to accommodate those who are not regular subscribers.

The importance of the campaign should stimulate the Republican party to place the INQUIRER in the hands of every friend of Republican principles in this county. The canvass will not only be important in view of the election of a Governor, but it will be recollected that a member of Congress, Senator, two Representatives, and a full county ticket from Prothonotary down to Auditor are to be elected. Every member of the Republican party should be alive to the necessity of promptly distributing healthy reading matter among the masses. Bedford county must be carried against Copperheadism at the coming election. We were only beaten on an average from 130 to 140 last fall. At least 160 deserters voted to make this majority. Since then the bill disfranchising deserters has become a law and they will be excluded from voting at the next election. This gives the Republican party a majority of a few votes. Now then is the time to wrench the political ascendency from the party which, as a body, has so terribly abused its power in this county for the last four years, and to accomplish this much desired result the INQUIRER will labor earnestly and deal most vigorous blows. **Every Union Man in the County, without an exception, should have a Copy.** Let our friends see that this is the case. A little exertion will do it.

REGULAR TERMS:

The INQUIRER will be sent, one year, for $2.00, if paid in advance; $2.50 if not paid within six months, and $3.00 if not paid within the year.

The Campaign Inquirer

Will be sent to subscribers at the following remarkably low rates:

1 copy, in advance	$	50 cents
10 copies "		4.50
20 " "		8.00
30 " "		10.50
100 " "		30.00

Additions to the clubs may be made at any time at the same rates.

Money may be forwarded by mail at our risk, where drafts or post-office orders, payable to our order, cannot be obtained.

☞ Specimen copies sent free.

Address, DURBORROW & LUTZ,
Publishers, Bedford, Pa.

DRILL YOUR WHEAT.—The old farmers of Eastern Pennsylvania estimate an increase of from three to five bushels of wheat to the race since the introduction of grain drills, over broad cast sowing. Willoughby's Gum Roller and Gum Spring Drills are preferred to all others.

☞ The 2nd Quarterly Meeting in the M. E. Church in this place, for this year, will be held next Saturday and Sunday (21st and 21d inst. Preaching Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Sunday at 10½ A. M., and 8 P. M. Rev. Mr. Barnhart, Presiding Elder, will be present and do the preaching.

☞ A number of private families have made arrangements to take Spring visitors in this place. A larger number than usual are already stopping in town, and we suppose quite a number more could be taken. This is as it should be; the town is the central position between the Mineral and Chalybeate Springs, and if the necessary accommodations are furnished, we have no doubt, it will, in a few years, monopolize the business.

GEARY CLUB.—The Geary Club of this place, met pursuant to adjournment, at the Court House, on Saturday evening last. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and acted upon, the committee appointed to prepare a constitution reported the following, which was adopted:

ARTICLE I.

Sec. 1. This association shall be called "THE GEARY CLUB OF THE BOROUGH OF BEDFORD AND ITS VICINITY."

Sec. 2. The objects of this Association shall be to disseminate correct political information, and to promote by every fair means the election of Gen. John W. Geary and the other nominees of the Union Party.

Sec. 3. All qualified voters of Bedford and its vicinity, who are in favor of the election of the candidates of the Union Party and who will sign this Constitution may become members of the Club.

ARTICLE II.

Sec. 1. The officers of this club shall be, a President, two Vice Presidents, two Secretaries, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee to consist of five members, all of whom shall be elected by the club by a viva voce vote.

Sec. 2. The officers shall perform the duties usually appertaining to their respective positions.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of the Executive Committee to provide a room for the meetings of the Club, see that the same is properly lighted; provide speakers for each meeting, devise such measures as will conduce to the success of the Club, and to attend generally to the business of the Club.

ARTICLE III.

Sec. 1. The regular meetings of the Club shall be held on the 2d and 4th Saturdays of July, August and September, and the first Saturday of October; but special meetings may be held whenever and as often as the Club may determine.

John T. Keagy, Esq., from the Committee on permanent organization made the following report.

President—Hon. S. L. Russell.

Vice Presidents—Wm. Keyser, J. R. Durborrow.

Secretaries—M. A. Points, J. H. Longenecker.

Treasurer—G. W. Rupp.

Executive Committee—J. W. Lingenfelter, J. B. Cessna, W. G. Riffle, W. W. Shuck, D. S. Elliott.

It was resolved that the Executive Committee be requested, if possible, to secure the services of the Union Republican Brass Band of Bedford, at such meetings, and also to extend an invitation to the ladies to favor us with their presence at the meetings of the Club.

The Hon. John Cessna, was continued as the speaker at the next meeting.

After music from the Band the Club adjourned to meet on Saturday, July 28th inst.

S. L. RUSSELL, Pres't.

M. A. POINTS, J. H. LONGENECKER, } Secretaries.

THE NEXT NEW EAST AND WEST LINE ACROSS PENNSYLVANIA.—Recent surveys of routes from the Susquehanna river to points west of the Allegheny mountain, have demonstrated that, *next* to the Juniata and West Branch valleys, occupied respectively by the Pennsylvania and the Philadelphia and Erie Railroads, the route of best alignment and grade makes Harrisburg a terminus and Connellsville a point.

As a railroad centre Harrisburg possesses geographical and physical advantages which distinguish it above any other inland town (destitute of free navigation) in the United States; for the best routes east from Erie City, Meadville, Franklin, New Castle, Pittsburgh, Steubenville, Wheeling and Parkersburg, tried by considerations of engineering merit and commercial advantage, all concentrate at Harrisburg; nor is it from the west only that the shortest and best lines converge at Harrisburg; because, from New York and Baltimore as well as from Philadelphia, there are favorable routes to the Pennsylvania capital. But whether the Rubicon will be crossed at or near Harrisburg, or whether the Cumberland Valley Railroad is to be made a link in a new route to Pittsburg, Steubenville, Wheeling and *Marietta*, will only be known as time discloses its corporation secrets.—*U. S. R. R. and Mining Register.*

MACKENZIE'S TEN THOUSAND RECEIPTS.—We have received a copy of this excellent work, for which Mr. W. A. Edwards is agent in this county. We have not had time to give it a careful examination, but from a hasty glance at the nature of its contents we have no doubt it well deserves the high encomiums bestowed upon it by the press generally. The Phil'a. *Press* says of it—

"This is a domestic cyclopædia, of nearly 500 pages, in new type, small but clear. We are assured that two years' labor, by very competent gentlemen, has been bestowed upon this enlarged and improved edition, and can well believe it. There is scarcely a subject connected with the useful and domestic arts about which a seeker for information cannot find what he wants in this book. The most recent improvements and discoveries, up to October, 1865, when the work was stereotyped have been included. The quantity of information in this volume is very great—so far as we have tested it we can vouch for its accuracy. As a work of reference, it has been made complete by the addition of a copious index."

FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamer Saxonia,—with two days later news.—The English Ministry tender their Resignations, which are accepted—Official Announcement of the fact in Parliament.—A Terrible Battle between the Austrians and Italians near Verona Defeat of Victor Emmanuel.—war matters in Northern Germany—Invasion of Bohemia by the Prussians—The war begun in Earnest.

NEW YORK, July 8, 9 P. M.

The steamer Saxonia has arrived, with Southampton dates to June 27th.

The United States war vessels Miantonomah and Augusta were at Spithead.

The laying of the Atlantic cable was to commence on the 30th of June.

In the House of Lords, on the 25th of June, Earl Russell announced that in consequence of the late hostile vote in the House of Lords the Ministry had tendered their resignation. The Queen invited them to reconsider their determination and they awaited the result of an interview with the Queen on the 26th before declaring definitely their resolution. The House was adjourned.

In the House of Commons, on the 28th, Mr. Gladstone said Earl Russell and his colleagues had tendered their resignations, and waited a personal interview with the Queen whereon the House adjourned.

The Queen has accepted the resignation of the ministers. The *Times* thinks Lord Derby will form a new ministry, with Stanley as foreign minister.

THE GERMAN WAR.

The Italian army crossed the Mincio without meeting opposition from the Austrians. It then pushed on towards Peschiera, but was repulsed by a short cannonade from the forts of that stronghold. The Italian army was encountered by the Austrians in great force in the vicinity of Verona, and a great battle commenced. The Austrians repulsed both wings of the Italian army. The battle is still going on.

The reported relief of the Hanoverian army is not confirmed. Negotiations for a capitulation on honorable terms were agreed on between the commanders of the Hanoverian forces. The Prussians had advanced into Upper Siberia and Bohemia. They easily repulsed the Austrian huzzars, owing to the effective power of their needle guns. Prince Charles' army met no resistance in crossing the Bohemian frontier.

It was reported that Benedek would debouch from Bohemia with the main body of his army upon Coblentz, compelling the Prussians to evacuate Saxony by a flank attack. The Prussians are arming her Coblentz and Ehrenbreitstein fortresses as a defence against the southern Germans.

The engagement on Sunday near Verona lasted all night, ending in the complete defeat of the Italians who were commanded by King Victor Emmanuel. Both armies fought most bravely. The Italians were repulsed at all points after a severe and bloody struggle. The Italians recrossed the Mincio on Sunday evening. Prince Amaders was wounded. The Austrians took two thousand prisoners. The Austrians then took Custozza by assault, and occupied Bormio.

Nothing is nown of Benedek's movements. The Prussians attacked Osweicein in Gallicia, and were driven off with loss by the Austrians. The Hanoverian army escaped through the Prussian corps and reached Meningen. The Prussians will not blockade the Hanoverian ports nor seize private property.

Garibaldi intends marching through the Tyrol direct to Munich.

A later telegram positively asserts that the Hanoverian army is still completely surrounded. The King of Hanover demanded twenty four hours for deliberation on the conditions upon which his army was to capitulate. The demand had been granted. The King expects to receive assistance from the Bavarian army.

ADDITIONAL FOREIGN NEWS.

The Prussians Victorious in Bohemia—Gitschin taken by storm and Badly Damaged.—Evacuation of Osweicein by the Austrians—Desertion from the Italian Army Increasing.—The great battle Fought on the 3d near Lodowa—Complete defeat of the Austrians.—The Proposed Armistice—The Prussian and Italian reply not yet transpired—The Austrain Emperor not Unfavorable.—England for the first time Officially Celebrates the Anniversary of American Independence—National Salutes Fired in her various Harbors.

NEW YORK, July 15.

The steamship America from Southampton July 4th, arrived here to day.

THE GERMAN WAR.

The Prussians in Bohemia are making victories. Gitschin was taken by storm. The Prussian loss was considerable—that of the Austrians was 4,000. It is announced that the total Austrian loss up to the present is 30,000 to 40,000 men. In consequence of the successful storming of Gitschin the junction of the Prussian armies under the crown prince Charles was completely effected. Gitschin was much damaged.—Austrian prisoners continue to arrive. The Austrian Hanover, Ramming and Martine regiments were wholly annihilated and the 18th Jager battalion annihilated to the last man. The 1st Austrian army corps and the Saxon army had joined the chief Austrian army, and are ready for action.

LATER.

The Nova Scotian at Father Point.

FATHER POINT, N. C., July 15, P. M.

The Nova Scotian passed this point to-night. Her advices are to July 6th, via Londonderry.

The *Morning Post* thinks that a Congress will shortly assemble, and that the French Government will propose a general disarmament. In the commercial circles of London pence is regarded as virtually concluded.

The Prince Imperial of France was present at the *fete* in Paris in honor of the anniversary of American Independence on the 4th of July.

LIVERPOOL, July 5—Evening.—A great battle took place on the 3d inst., near Ludowa, resulting in the Prussians obtaining a great and complete victory. The Prussians took 14,000 prisoners. There were great losses in killed and wounded, but no estimate was given of the numbers. The Austrians sent a flag of truce. Austria has agreed to cede Venetia to the Emperor Napoleon, and to accept his mediation. Napoleon immediately communicated with the King of Prussia, in order to obtain an armistice. The Austrian field marshal, Von Gablenz, arrived at the Prussian headquarters, at Hovits, near Gitschin, on the 4th of July, with a flag of truce. The battle of July 3d, near Ludowa, was a great affair. It resulted in the complete defeat of the Austrians.

The Prussians were commanded by the King in person. They met the Austrians under Benedek, between Hovits and Konigratz. The battle lasted twelve hours. Until ten o'clock, A. M., the battle was favorable to the Austrians, but after that time the advantage all were with the Prussians.

At two P. M., after an obstinate defense, the Prussians carried by storm the position of the Austrians, after which the latter were quickly driven out of other positions, and by seven P. M. were in full retreat to Konigratz, pursued by the Prussian cavalry.

The Austrians were in a complete rout, the road being strewn with baggage which they had thrown away. The number of killed and wounded on both sides was great, but owing to the extent of the battle-field it had not yet been ascertained. The Prussians claim to have captured, up to the evening of the 4th, 14,000, unwounded prisoners, 116 cannon, and several flags.

The Austrian Archdukes are reported wounded. Prince Lichtenstein and Prince Windisgratz were taken prisoners. General Testitics, commander of an Austrian corps, lost a leg. General Count Hume was shot in the head, and Colonel Bender and another staff officer were killed.

The London *Times* of July 5th, says the suddenness and magnitude of the Austrian calamity, are too overpowering for any man to speculate on the possible consequences on the destinies of the Austuian empire. With the exception of a few fortresses of no more avail in modern warfare, to Italy the progress of a victorious army than Josephstadt and Konigratz have proved to be.

Benedek has nothing in his rear but open country—nothing between him and his capital but a vast smooth battlefield, where the cannon, the cavalry and the dreaded needle gun of the Prussians will have free play. The Austrians have done enough for the honor of their arms. They must now provide for the safety of the State.

The most illustrious names in the empire are among the dead and wounded. The King of Prussia is in camp, and the Emperor of Austria is not very far from Benedek's headquarters. Let there, then, be at Pardubitz or at Olmutz such an interview as there was after Austerlitz and after Solferino.

Garibaldi on the 3d of July attacked the Austrians at Monte Suello. The latter made a strong resistance and the Italians fell back in good order. Garibaldi was slightly wounded in the thigh. The ammunition of the Italians was rendered useless by a heavy rain.

The Bavarians attacked the Prussian outposts at Barefield. There were slight losses on both sides.

Intense enthusiasm prevailed at Berlin when the Prussian victories were announced with salvos of artillery.

GREAT BRITAIN.

For the first time the anniversary of American independence was celebrated on the Fourth of July conjointly by British and American war vessels in an English port. All of her Majesty's ships at Portsmouth hoisted the American flag at the mainmast, and at noon all the ships carrying over ten guns fired a national salute of twenty one guns.

☞ The Fayettville (N. C.) *News* makes some plain statements of the nature of Southern loyalty which people who have read President Johnson's and Secretary Seward's inculcations on that subject, will do well to peruse. It says:

"The men who took these oaths and who became citizens of the United States, and who have been obedient and faithful and loyal to the laws *are not at heart friends* of the Government of which they are subjects. They were defeated by the United States in an attemnt to perfect a long cherished scheme which must have resulted in the greatest benefit and advantage to themselves. They were human and they could feel nothing else than bitterness for those whose triumph was in the ruin of their hopes and the blasting and crushing of their aspirations. They do not *love the Government of* the United States—the "Stars and Stripes excite no emotions of pride in their bosoms, for they have seen it trailing in defeat too often as their starry crossed battle flag waved victorious in the Summer sunlight.

They have no veneration for the Government, *no love for the flag, no feeling of security for their interests, no very great desire to continue under the Government than necessarily compelled by coercion.* If they had the power to establish a confederacy before they were whipped they would have established it and it is reasonable to believe that if they could establish it now they would do so but for their oaths of allegiance. These oaths were to the effect that they would support the Constitution; should they ever be required to do more, or should the Constitution be subverted, *these oaths are worth nothing.*"

Is this genuine loyalty? Are men, in this frame of mind, fitted to take seats in Congress? The President thinks they are. We should be glad to agree with him, but we cannot.

The Miantonomah and John Bull.

A letter by a late steamer says: The American monitor Miantonomah, whose appearance at Cork created such a sensation last week, has come round to Spithead, in the channel, where she has been saluted and inspected by the English naval officers, whose ideas on naval architecture are getting bouleversed, much as their vessels would be if they were obliged to stand a few shots from the guns of this wonder of the West. The Admiralty tried an experiment with one of its heaviest guns on its best turret ship the other day. I should advise them to try the much more important experiment of inviting the Yankee monitor to fire just one shot at the best iron clad in the British Navy. It might save them a great deal of money. The result would be mortifying, but salutary. John Bull would become more than ever devoted to the doctrine of non-intervention, and, if possible, more grateful than at present to President Johnson for having saved Canada from the Fenians. He may even pay the Alabama claims without waiting to be asked—who knows? I have nothing to say against the American Diplomatic Representatives in Europe, but I presume that both their Excellencies—Adams and Bigelow—would cheerfully knock under to a crack monitor.

SOUTHERN UNION CONVENTION.

Address to the People of the South.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The following is a call for a convention of Southern Unionists, to be held at Independence Hall, in the city of Philadelphia on the first Monday of September, 1866.

To the Loyal Unionists of the South: The great issue is upon us. The majority in Congress and its supporters, firmly declare that the rights of the citizens enumerated in the Constitution and established by the supreme law, must be maintained inviolate. Rebels and rebel sympathizers assert the the rights of the citizens must belong to the States alone and under such regulations as the respective States choose voluntarily to prescribe. We have seen this doctrine of State Sovereignty carried out in its practical results until all authority in Congress was denied the Union temporarily destroyed the constitutional rights of the South nearly annihilated, and the land desolated by civil war. The time has come when the Structure of the State governments must be laid on Constitutionsl principles, or the despotism grown up under an atrocious leadership be permitted to remain. We know of no other plan than that Congress under its Constitutional power shall now exercise its authority to establish the principle whereby protection is made co-extensive with citizenship. We maintain that no State, either by its organic law or legislation, can make transgression on the rights of the citizen legitimate. We demand and ask you to concur in demanding protection to every citizen of the great Republic on the basis of equality before the law and further that no State Government should be recognized as legitimate under the Constitution in so far as it does not by its organic law make impartial protection full and complete. Under the doctrine of State sovereignty, with rebels in the foreground controlling Southern legislatures, and embittered by disappointment in their schemes to destroy the Union there will be no safety for the loyal element of the South. Our reliance for protection is now on Congress, and the great Union party that has stood and is standing by the nationality by the constitutional rights of the citizen, and by the beneficient principles of free government. For the purpose of bringing the loyal Unionists of the South into conjuctive action with the true friends of republican government of the North, we invite you to send delegates in goodly numbers from all the Southern States, including the States of Missouri, Kentucky, West Virginia, Maryland and Delaware, to meet at Independence Hall in the city of Philadelphia, on the first Monday of September next. It is proposed that we should meet at that time to recommend measures for the establishment of such a Government in the South as accords with and protects the rights of all citizens. We trust the call will be responded to by numerous delegations, of such as represent the true loyalty of the South, and that kind of Government which gives full protection to all the rights of the citizens and such as our fathers intended and we claim as our birth right. Either the lovers of constitutional liberty must rule the nation or rebels and their sympathizers be permitted to misrule it. Shall loyalty or disloyalty have the Keeping of the destinies of the nation? Let the responses to this call which is now in circulation for signatures and is being numerously signed answer. Notice is given that gentlemen at a distance can have their names attached to it by sending a request by letter, directed to D. W. Bingham Washington D. C.

Signed by W. B. Stokes, Tennessee; Jos. S. Fowler, Tennessee, James Gettys, Tennessee; A. L. Hamilton, Texas; George W. Paschal, Texas; Lorenzo Sherwood, Texas; G. W. Ashburn, Georgia; Henry G. Cole, Georgia; J. W. McClung, Missouri; Jno. R. Kelso, Mo., J. F. Benjamin, Missouri; George W. Anderson, Mo.; John B. Froth Fairfax county Virginia; J. M. Stewart, Alexandria, Va.; Allen, C. Harmon, Alexandria, Va; Lewis Mc Kenzie, Virginia; J. W. Hunnivett, Virginia; J. C. Underwood, Virginia; Burnham Wardwell, Virginia; Alexander M. Davis, Virginia; Byron Lafin North Carolina; Daniel R. Goodloe, North Carolina; George Reese, Alabama; D. H. Bingham, Alabama; M. J. Spafford, Alabama; J. H. Larcombe, Alabama.

☞ Some of the Copperhead leaders in Berks are complaining because Hiester Clymer, Copperhead candidate for Governor, was not assigned a consyicuous position in the great Philadelphia Soldiers parade. Hiester Clymer indeed! And why should *he* have been thus honored? Is it because, of his vote against arming the State in 1861? or his vote against increased pay to the soldiers? his votes in favor of disfranchising the soldiers in the field or his steadfast opposition throughout the war to every patriotic measure in which the brave soldiers of the Commonwealth were interested? Had the Committee of Arrangements placed Clymer in that line of battle scarred veterans, every soldier would have resented it as a personal outrage. Hiester Clymer, by his unpatriotic course had no right nor the shadow of a claim to any participation in the Grand Ovation. He was very properly left out.

Gen. John W. Geary, on the other hand, earned the right by long and gallant services to the position assigned him as Head of a Division. Every soldier present felt that the honor accorded to him, and the cheers that greeted him on every hand, as he passed through the streets, were most justly his due. The difference between the two Gubernatorial candidates was never more correctly defined than by their respective posnions on the late memorable anniversary. Gen. Geary at the head of his gallant "White Star Division," in the Soldiers parade. Hiester Clymer at the head of his Copperhead allies and Knights of the Golden Circle who did all that they could by their votes, speeches and acts to make the war for the Union a "failure," as the Chicago Copperhead resolutions set forth.

Probably it was a "realizing sense of the fitness of things" that induced the Copperhead leaders to call a Copperhead Mass Meeting, in Reading, on the 18th inst., to honor Clymer from a Copperhead stand point. On that occasion all the "Knights" who figured so extensively in the first year of the war, will be on hand and the notorious "*Heidelburg Brigade*" will be out in full force. Let Hiester Clymer be placed at the head of that division of the rebel army, and it will be "all right."—*Berks and Schuylkill Journal.*]

WE HAVE already stated that when the Tennessee Legislature assembled on the 6th inst. a quorum of the members were not present. Fifty five members of the House were in their seats. Mr. Dunnaway resigned on purpose to prevent action. Had he occupied his seat the Legislature could have proceeded to business. Two other members left the city the day before, knowing that a quorum were in attendance. These factionists are supporters of the President's Policy. If a quorum shall be obtained the amendment will certainly be ratified.—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

VERY APPROPRIATE.—Harpers' Weekly had a most admirable engraving representing the Copperheads and traitors feeding Jeff. Davis with all kinds of luxuries, and putting socks on the feet of the guards, so as not to disturb his delicate nerves, while in front are the skeletons of our starving and murdered Union prisoners at Belle Isle and Andersonville, under the treatment of rebel fiends like Werz and Jeff. Davis. Copperheads examine it, and then repent in sackcloth and ashes for the aid you have given to these murderers of loyal Union prisioners.

GREAT FIRE IN THE OIL REGIONS.

TITUSVILLE, Pa. July 8.

A great fire occurred on Bennehoff run last night during a thunderstorm. The lightning struck a gas pipe in the Western Union Telegraph well. The fire quickly communicated to the tank, which exploded, and the oil ran down the run, causing the flames to communicate with several other tanks which in turn exploded, causing one of the heaviest conflagrations ever experienced in the oil regions.

Between eighteen and twenty large producting wells were burned up, including two of there large flowing wells.

As far as ascertained some 20,000 bbls. of oil were destroyed, and some estimate the number at a much larger figure. The oil was a foot deep as it ran down Bennehoff run to Oil creek, where, also, between twenty and thirty derricks were destroyed, the wells of which were in various stages of completion. The loss cannot be estimated at present, but must be very heavy.

A Convention of Southern Unconditional Union Men.

WASHINGTON, July 8.

The Southern Unionists under the lead of such men as Colonel Stokes of Tennessee, and Governor Hamilton, of Texas, are preparing an address to the true loyal and unconditional Union men of the States lately in rebellion, calling a convention to assemble here in September next. It will be an offset to the Copperjohnson convention which meets in Philadelphia next month.

THE editor of the *Berks and Schuylkill Journal* having been favored with an official document from one E. Cowan, answers it in the following manner:

"A REGRET."—We are in receipt of a semi-official document (franked by Cowan) enclosing a special invitation from the Hon. Alex. W. Randall, to be present at the "Bread and Butter Convention" of National office holders and Copperheads, called to meet in Philadelphia on the 15th of August, to support Johnson's "policy." Mr. Randall will please count us out. When we can no longer earn our "bread and butter" by honest labor, we will prefer to take up our quarters in the poor house rather than turn traitor to the great party with which we have been identified all our life.

HOW THE PEOPLE RECEIVED GEN. GEARY.—A Philadelphia paper, speaking of the recent Fourth of July celebration in that city, says: "They who witnessed the spontaneous, hearty, enthusiastic reception accorded to Gen. Geary yesterday, as he rode amid his old comrades in arms, surrounded by the torn banners which he and they had followed to victory and glory on so many well-fought fields of the war, could have no doubt as to where the hearts of the people are in our present political contest. Geary is the people's favorite, and well he deserves to be. He periled his life for his country at an hour when many of his present defamers were anxiously listening for the approach of the rebel hordes, and ready to welcome them with outstretched arms."

PENNSYLVANIA ORPHANS.—No feature of the celebration in Philadelphia on the 4th was more impressive or touching than the orphan boys marching in the line of parade and the orphan girls riding in the ambulances. These precious charges of our dead heroes had been promptly looked after, by the commonwealth, and they showed in their bright happy faces the exuberance of spirits peculiar to the occasion. They were all well clad, healthy-looking and apparently intelligent and sturdy: worthy scions of a noble stock. Such an exhibition at the close of a great war, in which the resources of the State were taxed to the utmost, shows to the world that Pennsylvania looks well after her people.

☞ The following is an extract from a letter from one of the leading war Democrats of Wisconsin: "We are going to have a fine time in Wisconsin this fall, if Doolittle and Randall come, as it is understood they will, to stump the State. They have no strength here, and will be coldly received when they come, and will absolutely fail in their mission. The feeling in Wisconsin against both of them is intense, especially against Doolittle. There are localities in the State where he would be likely to meet with personal violence, and in Racine there are many leading men; who have been his warm friends, who say they will not shake hands with him. He and Randall evidently think they can come here and walk over the course, but they will find it rougher than the road to Jordan."

"ANOTHER DEMOCRATIC VICTORY."—Scranton has just elected a "Democratic" Mayor and Council. It always went that way, we believe, but that makes no difference.

LATER—ANOTHER.—A reconstructed rebel shot a "nigger" on the 12th inst.

STILL ANOTHER.—Some fifteen grog-sellers managed to evade the new Excise Law in New York last Sunday.—*Tioga County Agitator.*

BEDFORD MARKET.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY.]

BEDFORD, Pa., July 19.

Flour	$13.00	Coffee	33
Wheat	2.10	Sugar	15a25
Corn	75	Hams	25a30
Rye	1.00	Shoulder	16
Oats	45	Sides	18
Flaxseed	1.50	Best Syrup per gal.	1.60
Butter	20	Molasses	62a1.00
Eggs	15	Tallow	12
Soap	8a10	Wool	45a50
Potatoes	2.00	Feathers	67
White Beans	2.00	Dried Apples per lb	12
Lard per lb	18	Dried Peaches "	20

MARRIED.

July 15, 1866, at the residence of the bride's parent's by Rev. J. Peter, Mr. WM. A. PETERSON to Miss MARY J. EMRICK, both of Pleasantville, St. Clair tp.

New Advertisements.

THE HIGHTSTOWN CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.
A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
Rev. J. E. ALEXANDER, Principal,
Hightstown, N. J.
july 20:3t

ALLEGHENY MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY.
J. W. HUGHES, Principal.
W. R. VAUGHAN, Assistant.
The Fall Session of this Institution will begin August 8th. Boarding $3.00 per week. Tuition $5.00 per quarter. Special attention to those intending to teach. july20:3t*

THE SECOND TERM OF
BLOODY RUN SELECT SCHOOL
will commence on Monday, August 13, 1866.
For circular apply to
J. C. LONG, Principal,
july20:3t Bloody Run, Pa.

FOR SALE.
A FALLING TOP BUGGY,
somewhat worn, in good running order. Also,
A TWO YEAR OLD DURHAM BULL,
of superior blood.
july20:1t* WM M. HALL.

NOTICE.
UNITED STATES REVENUE TAX.
The Annual Assessment for Income of 1865, and the Licenses for 1866, &c., have been completed, and are now ready for examination at the offices of the Assistant Assessors of the 16th district. Any appeals from the same may be forwarded to me, *in writing*, on or before the 1st day of August. The appeals should state clearly the error in the assessment complained of, and the reasons for the same. R. G. HARPER,
Gettysburg, July 10, 1866:3t Ass'r 16th Dist. Pa.

LARGE SALE OF
GOVERNMENT GOODS.
We will offer at private sale, at MANN'S CORNER, Bedford, Pa., a large lot of Government Goods, consisting of SADDLES, HARNESS, BRIDLES, BEDDING, &c. Public Sale on
SATURDAY Afternoon and Evening
of JULY 21st.
July 13:2t THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.

LAST NOTICE.
My old Books must be squared by cash or note immediately.
Those persons who may fail to settle their accounts on or befor August 15th, 1866, must blame themselves if they have costs to pay, as I have been very indulgent, but now need money.
Respectfully. WM. HARTLEY.
July 13.

BEDFORD COUNTY NORMAL SCHOOL.
The County Normal School will open in Bedford, Aug. 13th, 1866. We shall be able to offer students superior advantages this fall. Tuition $5.00 for those who teach in the county, and $6.00 for all others. Boarding $3.00 per week.
H. W. FISHER,
July 13th, 1866.:tf Co. Superintendent.

SOUTH PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD COMPANY.
Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the company that the annual meeting and election for President and twelve (12) Directors, will be held at No. 200 North 6th street, in the City of Reading, Berks county, Pa., on Saturday, July 28th, 1866, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. of that day. GEORGE W. KNAUER,
July 2, 1866:2t. Secretary.

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.
All persons are cautioned against trespasing upon the premises of the undersigned, for the purpose of fishing, hunting, gathering nuts, berries, &c., as the law will be strictly enforced against all thus offending.
B. R. ASHCOM,
MICH. LUTZ,
WM. GRISSINGER,
ADAM SCHAFFER.
Bedford, July, 13 1866: 3m

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of MARTIN HOOVER, late of Liberty tp., dec'd.
The Register of Bedford County having granted Letters of Administration, to the subscribers residing in North Woodberry tp., Blair co., upon the estate of Martin Hoover, of Liberty tp., dec'd., all persons having claims against the said estate are requested to make them known and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment.
GEO. HOOVER,
JOHN H. DILLING,
July 13, 1866:6t Administrators.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
—AND—
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.
Those who desire to sell or buy land or lands will find this agency an excellent medium through which to accomplish their object. All lands offered for sale are duly registered, likewise the applications to buy, and those who desire to sell and those who desire to purchase are brought together with comparatively little delay, trouble or expense.
Persons desiring to use this agency can apply to us personally or by letter. july 13.

HARTLEY & METZGER keep constantly on hand a large stock of general HARDWARE. They have just received 50 DOZEN BEST AND CHEAPEST FRUIT JARS ever offered to the public. They keep all kinds of Farm Machinery, including Mowers and Reapers, Cider Mills, Fodder Cutters and Willoughby's Gum Spring and Roller Grain Drills—the best in the world.
Bedford, July 13.

ESTATE OF THOMAS FOSTER, DEC'D.
NOTICE TO INQUISITION.—By virtue of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, Penn'a, and to the Sheriff of said county directed, I, John Aldstadt, High Sheriff of said county, will hold an Inquisition upon the real estate of Thomas Foster, late of Highland county, Ohio, dec'd, on the premises, on Monday the 6th day of August A. D. 1866, said real estate, consisting of a tract of land situate in Broad Top township, Bedford county, Pa., containing 28 acres and allowance, being part of a larger tract, surveyed on warrant to Mary Foster, and the heirs of said Thomas Foster, dec'd, and all persons interested, are hereby notified to attend at the time, and place above mentioned, if they see proper to do so.
July 5, 4t J. ALDSTADT, Sheriff.

TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.
The undersigned, Commissioners of Bedford county, will let, on TUESDAY, July 24th, 1866, to the lowest and best bidder, a roofed bridge to be built across the Raystown Branch of the Juniata near the house of John Mowry, in Juniata township.
Plan and specificatians can be seen at our office in Bedford, or on the premises, on the day of letting.
GEORGE ROADES,
MICHAEL WERTZ,
Attest: M. S RITCHEY,
JOHN G FISHER, Commissioners.
Clerk. july13:2t

ATTENTION PENSIONERS!
Look to Your Interests!
The Act of Congress, approved June 6th, 1866, gives additional pension to the following class of persons:
1st. To those who have lost the sight of both eyes, or both hands, or are totally disabled in the same, so as to require constant attendance, the sum of $25.
2d. To those who have lost both feet, or are totally disabled in the same, so as to require constant attendance, the sum of $20.
3d. To those who have lost one hand or one foot, or are so disabled as to render them unable to perform manual labor equivalent to the loss of a hand or foot, the sum of $15.
4th. Persons who have been deprived of their pensions under Act of March 3d, 1865, in consequence of being in the civil service of the U. S. Government are restored.
5th. Invalid Pensioners who died after application for their pension had been filed and before the issuing of the Pension Certificate, and who have left widows or minor children, will be entitled to receive arrears due at death of the soldiers.
6th, Pensions are extended to dependent fathers and brothers, the same as mothers and sisters.
In all the above cases new applications must be made.
DURBORROW & LUTZ,
june 22. Claim Agents.

INVENTORS' OFFICES.
d'EPINEUIL & EVANS,
Civil Engineers and Patent Solicitors,
NO. 435 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.
Patents solicited—Consultations on Engineering, Draughting and Sketches, Models and Machinery of all kinds made and skilfully attended to. Special attention given to REJECTED CASES and INTERFERENCES. Authentic Copies of all Documents from Patent Office procured.
N. B. Save yourselves useless trouble and travelling expenses, as there is no actual need for personal interview with us. All business with these offices, can be transacted in writing. For further information direct as above, with stamp enclosed, for Circular with references.
jun12:1y

NOTICE.—Having purchased the drugs, instruments, &c., of Dr. A. S. Smith, of Pattonsville, Bedford co., I offer my services to the citizens of that place, and the community generally. J. A. ROYER.
Pattonsville, April 17.

To my old friends of Pattonsville and those of the vicinity who have reposed confidence in me as a Physician, owing to my recent calamity, unfitting me at present to practice medicine, I have disposed of my medicines and library to Dr. Royer. I most cordially recommend him as a Physician every way fitted to fill all the wants of the community. A. S. SMITH.
Pattonsville April 17:tf

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the subscriber, one of the administrators of the estate of John Blackhart, dec'd, will apply to the next Orphans Court to be holden for Bedford county, on the 1st Monday of September next, for a discharge from his said office of administrator.
june 22:3t WILLIAM WILLIAMS.

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.—I hereby forewarn all persons from trespassing on the Naugel Farm for the purpose of hunting, fishing, gathering greens, berries, nuts, fruit, wood, barking or breaking off or pulling up little trees, or passing through the enclosures.
jun22:3t* FRED'K. C. NAUGEL.

WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS IN A BLAZE.
Fort Bedford Silences Opposition!
The subscriber has purchased the building generally known as "Washington's Headquarters," for many years occupied by the Hon. John Cessna and fitted it up in a neat style for the reception of a
FANCY STORE
which she has just opened. No efforts and expense have been spared to make this the
"Fashionable Bazaar."
All the
LATEST STYLES
which grace the Eastern cities, (she having just returned from the East) will be found here, consisting of
Millinery and Fancy Dress Goods,
Ladies' Kid Gloves,
Balmorals,
Hoop Skirts,
Sack Coats
and Shawls;
A splendid article of
Hand-made Ladies'
Misses' and
Children's Shoes,
with a great variety of
Notions,
Dress Trimmings,
etc., etc., etc.
The services of an Eastern lady, of
VAST EXPERIENCE
have been secured, who will be pleased to exhibit our goods to those who favor us with their patronage.
OUR MOTTO IS
Quick Sales and Ready Profits.
TERMS exclusively cash.
E. V. MOWRY.
April 27, 3mo.

108, MASONIC BLOCK, 108.
Baltimore st., Cumberland, Md.
This beautiful structure, having been completed, the undersigned is enabled to offer the public at his store, 108 in the new block, a fine selection of first class
French, English, Swiss and American
WATCHES,
such as Gold, English Lever, Anchor Escapements, Lepines, (some very small, set with pearls and diamonds, and beautifully enammelled for ladies,) all of latest improved styles of foreign and domestic
JEWELRY,
Gold and Silver Curb and Vest Chains, and Ladies' Leotine and Chatelaine Chains.
Albata, Silver and Plated Ware such as

Farm, Garden & Household.

TALK ABOUT PRESERVING FRUITS.

In no other department of house-keeping has there been so great progress, during the past dozen years, as in the preservation of fruits. It is now practicable to have a supply all the year, nearly as good as the fresh picked. Instead of the *dried* apples, peaches, cherries and currants, and the concentrated costly jars of preserves to be brought out only for "company," or special occasions, it is now easy, and economical in money as well as in health, to have a daily supply of good, naturally flavored, almost fresh pie-plant, strawberries, cherries, blackberries, raspberries, peaches, pears, huckleberries, apple sauce, etc. The fruit thus kept, is healthful, and with high-priced butter a cheap bottle of nice fruit upon the tea table, is economical, as it furnishes both nutriment and condiment.

There are various contrivances and methods for accomplishing the object, and each season brings out from half a dozen to two dozen new devices. In what follows, we speak wholly from home experience, remarking that we have latterly been almost uniformly successful in securing a full supply of various fruits, that have been agreeable to the home circle as well as to visitors. The chief requisites, after the fruits, are: Some good, convenient form of bottles or cans, a cooking vessel, and sugar.

THE FRUITS. Fruits of all kinds are easily preserved, as are also rhubarb or pie-plant, and tomatoes. The main supply of fruits proper for the year consists, in the order of abundance: 1st, of peaches, when plenty; 2nd, strawberries; 3rd cherries, when plenty 4th, pears; 5, raspberries and blackberries; 6th; huckleberries, etc. Apple-sauce is put up plentifully at different seasons, usually in the bottles used for other fruits. Pie-plant and tomatoes, are preserved in large quantities, so as to have an abundance, whenever wanted, until they come again. Indeed all the fruits are put up in supply to last until a new crop of each, and in a season of special abundance, a two years' stock is laid in. We seldom find much difference in bottles of fruit opened after one, two, and sometimes even three years.

BOTTLES AND CANS. We have used a dozen different kinds, and succeeded with most of them, but have latterly settled down upon a simple form of glass bottle, usually quart size, for everything but tomatoes, and in part for these. Our chief failures have been with some tomatoes carefully put up in glass bottles, which fermented; yet we shall continue to use these, expecting that further experience will secure unfailing success. We have never failed with tomatoes in sealed tin cans, large or small, and they do not seem to act upon the tin at all. Glass is always preferable, however, for all preserved fruits, as unpleasant effects *may* sometimes result from corrosion. Any kind of glass bottles will answer, if the neck be large enough to receive the fruit handily, and of such form as to admit of tight corking,—if soft corks of good quality can be obtained to fit them. If the corks are softened in hot water, pressed in firmly, and covered tightly with wax and a cloth tied over, or with a well waxed cloth tied on, they answer. A corked bottle inverted into a little tin dish or patty-pan, or in a saucer, containing a spoonful or two of cement, is effectually closed, if care be taken not to leave any air bubbles around the edge. The cement used is, 1½ ounces of tallow melted with 1 pound of common resin, in a tin or iron vessel. Make in quantity, and heat it up as often as needed; every melting improves it. The only care required, in using wax for closing the bottle mouths, it is to have the necks wiped clean after the fruit is put in, so that the wax adhere firmly to the glass.

We now mainly use some kind of the patented bottles with covers closing upon an India rubber ring, which dispenses with wax. Any form that will *absolutely shut out all access of air*, will answer every purpose. We use most of the "Baker," or "Potter & Bodine" Jar, which is a wide mouthed quart bottle, with a tin or glass cover upon an India rubber ring, and held by a half oval clamp that is pressed down by turning a half screw swelling or projection upon the outside of the bottle-neck. These are quickly put on and taken off. Any good form of bottles, though costing most at first, will in the end be the cheapest, as they will last for many years, with an occasional renewal of cheap rubber rings. We seldom break more than one or three bottles in a hundred, in a year's use.

THE COOKING VESSEL. The best is the iron-porcelain kettles, now quite common, which are very convenient for many cooking purposes. They are iron vessels coated on the inside with porcelain, or with the earthenware, glazed. One holding five or six quarts will answer. Wide flat ones are preferable. Copper or even brass vessels, if well cleaned, will do; or a tin pail or pan can be used.

THE SUGAR. For very nice preserved fruit as white peaches and pears, the best Refined *A* sugar is desirable, and for all kinds, we think sugar as good as the Refined *B* is best, and even cheapest on the whole. For apple-sauce, put into cans for general family use, *C* or the best light brown, will answer.—Our rule is, to use just sugar enough to fit the different kinds of fruit for the table. Some families like more, and some less; hence no definite rule can be given. For the sweeter fruits, strawberries, peaches, sweet pears, huckleberries, and the like, we use from 4 to 6 lbs. of sugar to the gallon of water, or ½ to ¾ lb. to the pint. For more acid fruits, as cherries, plums, sour pears, currants, crab apples, etc., about 1 lb. to the pint, more or less, according to the acidity, and ripeness.

SELECTING AND PREPARING THE FRUIT. As a rule, choose fully ripe fruit, but not that over-ripe. A soft or decaying spot may injure the flavor, and tend to decay the whole. If too green, the flavor will be inferior. The berry fruits are to be sorted, defective ones rejected, stems and hulls removed, and carefully but quickly washed if soiled, though this is always to be avoided if possible, as it injures the flavor, especially of raspberries and strawberries. Peaches pears etc. need paring. Some scald peaches, to aid in removing the thin skin, but they are better pared. They may be preserved whole, but are better cut in halves and the pits removed. —*American Agriculturist.*

GOLD RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT
for which certificates will be issued
BEARING INTEREST IN GOLD,
E. W. CLARK & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 35 SOUTH 3d St.,
June29:1m. PHILADELPHIA

THE INQUIRER JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
Bedford, Pa.

We are prepared to execute at short notice and in the most approved style

POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,
CIRCULARS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
WEDDING AND VISIZING CARDS,
BALL TICKETS,
PROGRAMMES,
CONCERT TICKETS,
ORDER BOOKS,
SEGAR LABELS,
RECEIPTS,
LEGAL BLANK,
PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,
BILL HEADS,
LETTER HEADS,
PAMPHLETS,
PAPER BOOKS,
ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC.

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to
DURBORROW & LUTZ.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

On and after Tuesday, May 22, 1866, Passenger trains will run as follows:

LEAVE SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Express.	Shoup's Run Branch.	
	A.M.	PM	A.M.	P.M
Huntingdon	8.00	6.00		
McConnellstown,	8.20	6.17		
Pleasant Grove,	8.32	6.25		
Marklesburg,	8.48	6.39		
Coffee Run,	9.04	6.54		
Rough and Ready,	9.12	7.02		
Cove,	9.24	7.14		
Fisher's Summit,	9.28	7.18		
Saxton,	9.54	7.43		
Riddlesburg	10.14	8.04		
Hopewell,	10.22	8.12		
Piper's Run,	10.38	8.24		
Tatesville,	10.58	8.40		
Bloody Run,	11.09	8.53		
Mount Dallas,	11.12	8.57		
Leave Saxton for Dudley,			10.20	7.50
Coalmont,			10.35	8.05
Dudley,			10.50	8.20

LEAVE NORTHWARD.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Express.	Shoup's Run Branch.	
	A.M.	PM	A.M.	P.M.
Mount Dallas,	6.00	3.04		
Bloody Run,	6.04	3.08		
Tatesville,	6.16	3.20		
Piper's Run.	6.36	3.40		
Hopewell,	6.52	3.56		
Riddlesburg,	7.00	4.04		
Saxton,	7.30	4.3[illegible]		
Fisher's Summit,	7.45	4.49		
Cove,	7.49	4.53		
Rough and Ready,	8.00	5.05		
Coffee Run,	8.08	5.12		
Marklesburg,	8.24	5.26		
Pleasant Grove,	8.32	5.40		
McConnellstown,	8.40	5.47		
Huntingdon,	9.00	6.10		
Dudley,			6.05	3.54
Coalmont,			6.15	4.09
Arrive at Saxton.			6.30	4.24

TIME OF PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD TRAINS AT HUNTINGDON.

WESTWARD.

Baltimore Express,	5.58 A. M.
Philadelphia Express,	7.00 A. M.
New York Express,	7.38 A. M.
Emigrant Train,	12.48 P. M.
Day Express,	5.28 P. M.
Mail Train,	7.00 P. M.
Fast Line,	7.35 P. M.

EASTWARD.

Fast Line,	4.42 A. M.
Way Train,	7.50 A. M.
Day Express,	9.48 A. M.
Local Accommodation,	12.08 P. M.
Cincinnati Express,	4.33 P. M.
Philadelphia Express,	10.56 P. M.

Mail Train leaving Mt. Dallas at 6.00 A. M., and arriving at Huntingdon at 9.00 A. M., will allow passengers ample time to take breakfast, and connect with Day Express east, at 9.48 a. m. This train connects at Harrisburg with trains for New York and Baltimore, and arrives at Philadelphia at 5.45 p. m.

Express train leaving Mt. Dallas at 3.04 p. m., will arrive at Huntingdon at 6.10 p. m., allowing passengers time for supper, and will connect with Mail Train west, at 7.00 p. m., Fast Line west at 7.35, and Philadelphia Express east at 10.56 p.m.

Passengers from the east in the morning will have time to breakfast at Huntingdon before the departure of Mail Train at 8.00 a. m. for Mt. Dallas.

Passengers from the east in the afternoon will arrive at Huntingdon at 5.28, and have 30 minutes for supper.

Large and commodious Hacks will, on arrival of each train at Mt. Dallas, be ready to convey passengers to Bedford and Bedford Springs.

june8 O. AYERS, Superintendent.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE
to canvass for the great book of 1866.
"THE SOUTH!"
A tour of its Battle-fields and Ruined Cities; a Journey through the desolated States, and talks with the people.
BY J. T. TROWBRIDGE.

From personal observations and experience during months of Southern travel.

The author has had letters of introduction from men in high standing, to the head of all Government departments in the South, civil and military. Whatever is known by these men of the sufferings of the past, present condition of things, as well as plans for the future, will be made known in this book. The great popularity of the author, and intense interest in the subject, combine to make this by far the greatest selling book before the public, while our very liberal inducements present a rare chance for Agents to make money
For circular and terms, address the
AMERICAN PUBLISHING AGENCY.
jun8:1m 702 Chestnut street, Phil'a.

REAMER'S OLD STAND
JULIANA ST., BEDFORD, PA.
J. L. LEWIS
has again replenished his DRUG STORE with a well selected stock of
PURE DRUGS & MEDICINES
CHOICE LIQUORS for medicinal use,
PURE SHERRY AND PORT WINES.
Perfumeries, Cedar Camphor for moths, Bay Rum, Rose Water, &c.
WHEATON'S ITCH OINTMENT.
Popular Patent Medicines, Home's Family Dye Colors, Cigars, Tobacco, Fine Stationery, Arnold's Writing Fluid, Chloride of Lime for Purifying, Coal Oil and Coal Oil Lamps and Shades, Flavoring Extracts, &c. &c., in short a
COMPLETE ASSORTMENT
of goods usually found in a
FIRST CLASS DRUG STORE
Physicians Proscriptions Carefully Compounded.
June 1, 1866.

PURE LIBERTY WHITE LEAD—preferred by all practical Painters! Try it and you will have no other. Manufactured only by
ZEIGLER & SMITH,
Wholesale Drug, Paint and Glass Dealers.
No. 137 North THIRD Street, PHIDAD'A.,
For sale by G. BLYMYER & SON.
feb2:1y

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS!—800 yds. best yard wide all wool filling and pure all wool CARPETS, handsome new patterns, from (5 cts. up—A GREAT BARGAIN—just received.
May 11:3m G. R. & W. OSTER.

DEFIBAUGH & FISHER
Positively are going to sell MUSLINS, CALICOES, DELAINES, GINGHAMS, FRENCH MERINOES, and HEAVY BOOTS, at cost and some articles below. ap:6tf

GROVER & BAKER'S
Sewing Machines
WERE AWARDED THE
HIGHEST PREMIUMS
at the State fairs of New York, New Jersey, Vermont, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Kentucky, Missouri, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Oregon, California, at the fairs of the American Institute, Franklin Institute, Maryland Institute, Massachusetts Mechanics' Association, Penn. Mechanics' Institute, St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanics' Associon, and at numerous Institute and County fairs, includidg all the fairs at which they were exhibited the past three years.

First prizes have also been awarded these Machines at the exhibitions of London, Paris, Dublin, Linz, Pesancon, Bayonne, St. Dizier, Chalons.

And they have been furnished by special command to the
Empress of France,
Empress of Austria,
Empress of Russia,
Empress of Brazil,
Queen of Spain and
Queen of Bavaria.

The Grover and Baker Elastic-Stitch sewing Machines are superior to all others for the following reasons:

1. They sew direct from the spool, and require no rewinding of thread.
2. They are more easily understood and used, and less liable to derangement than other machines.
3. They are capable of executing perfectly, without change of adjustment, a much greater variety of work than other machines.
4. The stitch made by these machines is much more firm, elastic, and durable, especially upon articles which require to be washed and ironed, than any other stitch.
5. This stitch, owing to the manner in which the under thread is inwrought, is much the most plump and beautiful in use, and retains this plumpness and beauty even upon articles frequently washed and ironed until they are worn out.
6. The structure of the seam is such that, though it be cut or broken at intervals of only a few stitches, it will neither open, run, or ravel, but remains firm and durable.
7. Unlike other machines, these fasten both ends of the seam by their own operation.
8. With these machines, while silk is used upon the right or face side of the seam, cotton may be used upon the other side without lessening the strength or durability of the seam. This can be done on other machine, and is a great saving upon all articles stitched or made up with silk.

These machines, in addition to their superior merits as instruments for sewing, by a change of adjustment, easily learned and practiced, execute the most beautiful and permanent embroidery and ornamental work.

PRINCIPAL OFFICES
OF THE
Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Co.

EASTERN.
Boston, 18 Sumner street.
New York, 495 Broadway.
Philadelphia, 730 Chestnut street.
Baltimore, 181 Baltimore street.
Brooklyn, 235 Fulton street.
Rochester, 48 State street.
Buffalo, 329 Main street.
Troy, 343 River street.
Harrisburg, 17 Market street.
Providence, 2 Howard building.

WESTERN.
Chicago, 101 Washington street.
Cincinnati, 58 West Fourth street.
St. Louis, 124 North Fourth street.
Detroit, 62 Woodward avenue.
Milwaukee, 13 Newhall house.
Cleveland, 171 Superior street.
Dayton, 346 Third street.
Louisville, 5 Masonic Temple.
Lexington, Bradley's block.
Memphis, 303 Main street.
Nashville, 66 Church street.
San Francisco, 329 Montgomery street.

FOREIGN.
London, 150 Regent street.
Liverpool, 59 Bold street.
Melbourne, 24 Swanston street.
For sale by B. M. Greene, Huntingdon, Pa.
April 27, 6mo

NEW GOODS.
The undersigned have now opened a
Large and General Assortment of
SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,
to which they respectfully invite the attention of
buyers, assuring them they will find
BARGAINS
in every department of our stock.
TERMS—CASH PREFERRED—By special agreement a Credit of six months can be had.
Interest charged on all accounts after period named.
A. B. CRAMER.
May 1, 1866.

MISS KATE DEAL & MRS. M. R. SCHAEFFER,
have just returned from the city with a fine assortment of fashionable
BONNETS,
HATS,
RIBBONS,
FLOWERS,
GLOVES,
LADIES' and
GENTS' HANDKERCHIEFS and COLLARS,
FANCY NECKTIES.
RUFFLING,
DRESS BUTTONS & TRIMMINGS,
MACHINE SILK and COTTON,
Hair, Tooth and Clothes BRUSHES,
Soaps, Perfumery, Enamel, Skirt Braid, Embroidering Braid, Ladies' Corsets, and Hoops, Balmoral Skirts, Lace Veils, Tissue for Veils. Cloths for Sacks, Dress Goods, Poplins, Lawns, Ginghams, &c. &c.
All kinds of
MANTUA-MAKING
and
MILLINER WORK
done in the cheapest and best manner.
no3:1y

R. W. BERKSTRESSER.....J. P. SMITH
BERKSTRESSER & SMITH.
FRESH ARRIVAL OF NEW AND LATE STYLE GOODS AT THE
BEDFORD CLOTHING EMPORIUM.
We have just received another fine assorted stock of Ready-made Clothing, consisting in part of
Fine all wool Fancy Cass. DRESS COATS.
" " " " PANTS & VESTS to suit.
" BLACK CLOTH COATS.
Fine all wool Cassimere, in the piece, from $1 to $2.50 per yard for best. A full line of
TAILOR TRIMMINGS.
Also a choice assortment of Fur, Canton and Palm Hats for Men and Boys, at prices to suit the purchaser. Also, an assortment of LINEN GOODS. Call and see us at No. 2 Anderson's Row. BERKSTRESSER & SMITH.
Bedford, Pa., May 18, '66—1y.

A TELLING FACT.
The Bottom Fallen Out at Last.
The Time has come to Buy.
$20,000 WORTH
to be slaughtered at prices way down on the ground floor.
We have just received a LARGE and BEAUTIFUL Stock of NEW and CHEAP
SUMMER GOODS,
Comprising a complete assortment of STAPLE and FANCY
DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, COTTON YARNS, CARPET CHAINS, HATS, BOOTS, SHOES, WALL PAPERS, BROOMS, BASKETS, WOODENWARE, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, TOBACCOS, CIGARS, FISH, BACON, SALT, &c.,
Purchased at the lowest CASH prices since the LATE DECLINE.
A few items named here as a sample of the prices for the entire stock:
GOOD CALICOES at 12½, 15, 16, 18, and 20 cts.
GOOD Bleached and Unbleached MUSLINS at 12½, 15, 16, 18, 20, 22, and 25 cts.
HANDSOME SUGARS, at 12½, 15, 16, 18 and 19 cents.
GOOD RIO COFFEE at 25, 30 and 33 cts.
We invite everybody to call and see for themselves.
NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.
TERMS CASH, unless otherwise specified. Interest charged on all accounts of over four months standing.
G. R. & W. OSTER.
May 11:3m.

CAMPAIGNS OF THE
ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.
BY WILLIAM SWINTON.
Standard History of the Grand Army.
THE GREATEST WORK ON THE WAR.
Universally endorsed by army officers and the press. The author says:
"I design in this volume to record what that Army did and suffered in ten campaigns and two score battles."
"I shall have to celebrate the unswerving loyalty of this army, that oft times when the bond of military cohesion failed, held it, unshaken of fortune, to a duty self-imposed."
"I shall have to follow it through a checkered experience, in a tale commingled of great misfortunes, great follies and great glories: but from first to last it will appear that, amid many buffets of fortune, through "winter and rough weather," the Army of the Potomac never gave up, but made a good fight, and finally reached the goal."
The Army and Navy Journal says:
"This is the only American critical work on the late war, and it is thoroughly critical and entirely divested of all political hue or tone."
This is the only history of the "Grand Army," and no one who has borne a part in its conflicts, or is interested in its grand achievements, should be without it.
This work sells itself. The people are tired of political and partisan histories, and want something from official sources. We have agents clearing over $200 per month. Send for circulars, and see our terms and proof of the above assertion. Address,
NATIONAL PUBLISHING Co.,
june29;2t 507 Minor St., Philadelphia.

PRIVATE SALE
OF VALUABLE
TIMBER LAND.
The subscribers, agents for Mary Ann Wilson, will sell at private sale, a tract of
100 Acres of Valuable Timber Land,
situate in Shover's Valley, Cumberland Valley tp., adjoining lands of George Love, Hemmings, and others, surveyed and granted on a warrant to Margaret Roff. This tract is within easy reach of Bedford and in the hands of an energetic person would afford an almost inexhaustable supply of wood for the citizens of the town. There are several acres cleared and under cultivation and a large portion of the balance can, without much labor, be made productive. The timber is of an excellent quality, much of it being poplar, and convenient to saw mills. Terms will be made easy. DURBORROW & LUTZ.
April 27, 3mo. Agents.

GIRARD
Life Insurance Company,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Capital and Assets Jan 1, 1865, $2,113,174,20
Mutual Insurance Combined with the Security of a Capital.
The Girard Life Insurance Company was chartered in 1826, and is therefore one of the oldest, as well as most substantial companies in the United States. It effects insurance for the whole of Life; upon the nonforfeitable or ten year plan, or for any term of years. It also issues Endowment Policies.
Premiums may be paid Yearly, Semi-annually or Quarterly.
All the insured for whole of life, (including those on the ten year plan.) *participate in the profits of the company.*
Those insuring never need fear the loss of what they have paid in case they cannot keep up their payments. The company will always commute into a smaller amount, or purchase the policy at an equitable value.
Bonuses or additions to policies are made every five years, without any increase in the premium.
Its profits are absolute. Its premiums moderate. Its privileges liberal. It has paid many losses, and has never contested a claim.
For books and circulars, free of charge, send to the Home office, No. 408 CHESTNUT St., Phil'a. Or to any of its agents,
THOMAS RIDGWAY, Pres.
JOHN F. JAMES, Actuary.
ORRIN ROGERS, General Agent.
D. S. LINDSAY, Traveling Agent.
J. T. KEAGY, Agent,
mar9:1yr Bedford, Pa.

HORSE DEALERS AND CATTLE TENDERS TAKE NOTICE
DR. LATOUR'S
HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS,
GOOD FOR
CATTLE, HORSES, HOGS & SHEEP.
The Farmers' True Friend and Aid.
A safe and Certain cure for *Heaves, Distemper, Yellow Water, Coughs, Inflamatory Disease, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits and Founder.*
The best condition Powder and one that will keep off disease of all kinds.
A fair trial is only asked. The result will make it a favorite with all who administer it.
Our best Horsemen and Cattle Traders recommend it.
Prepared and sold at wholesale and retail, by
C. C. SHRIVER & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, Cumberland, Md.
And by Druggists and Dealers in Patent Medicines everywhere.
Price 25 cts. or five Papers for $1.
ap6:tf.

MORRISON HOUSE,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
I have purchased and entirely renovated the large stone and brick building opposite the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, and have now opened it for the accommodation of the travelling public. The Carpets, Furniture, Beds and Bedding are all entirely new and first class, and I am safe in saying that I can offer accommodations not excelled in Central Pennsylvania.
I refer to my patrons who have formerly known me while in charge of the Broad Top City Hotel and Jackson House.
may25:tf JOSEPH MORRISN.O

BRITISH PERIODICALS.
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The interest of these Periodicals to American readers is rather increased than diminished by the articles they contain on our late Civil War, and though sometimes tinged with prejudice they may still, considering their great ability and the different stand-points from which they are written, be read and studied with advantage by the people of this country of every creed and party.
PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS!
New subscribers to any two of the above periodicals for 1865 will be entitled to receive, gratis, any *one* of the *"Four Reviews"* for 1865. New subscribers to all five of the Periodicals for 1866, will receive, gratis, any *two* of the *"Four Reviews"* for 1865.
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Blackwood from September, 1864, to December, 1865, inclusive, at the rate of $2.50 a year.
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LEONARD SCOTT & CO., Publishers,
No. 38 Walker Street, New York.
L. S. & Co., also publish the
FARMER'S GUIDE,
by Henry Stephens, of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. Norton, of Yale College. 2 vols. Royal Octavo, 1600 pages, and numerous Engravings.
Price $7 for the two volumes—by Mail, post paid, $8. Feb 9, 1866.

J. R BURBORROW.....JOHN LUTZ
DURBORROW & LUTZ,
BEDFORD, PA.,
U.S. ARMY CLAIM AGENCY
FOR THE COLLECTION OF
BOUNTY, BACK PAY, PENSIONS,
and other Claims against the Government.
BOUNTY AND BACK PAY.
To enable those who may have claims upon the United States for moneys due deceased officers and soldiers on account of military services rendered, while in the regular or volunteer service, we publish the following order of payment:
FIRST.—If the deceased was *Married*, payment will be made: 1st, to the widow; 2d, if no widow, to his child or children (if minors, to a guaadian.)
SECOND.—If he died *unmarried*: 1st, to the father; 2d, if the father is dead, to the mother; 3d, if both parents are dead, to the brothers and sisters, collectively; lastly, to the heirs general (to be distributed in accordance with the laws of the State in which the deceased had his domicile.)
In the number entitled to Bounty may be added the *pro rata* Bounty due soldiers discharged for wounds received in actual battle.
PENSIONS.
Under the Act of Congress, approved July 14th, 1862, pensions are granted to the following classes of persons:
1st. Invalids disabled since March 4th, 1861, in the military and naval service of the United States in the line of duty.
2d. Widows of officers, soldiers, or seamen, dying of wounds received or of disease contracted in the military or naval service as above.
3d. Children under sixteen years of age, of such deceased persons, if their be no widow surviving, or from the time of the widow's second marriage.
4th. Mothers (who have no husband living) of officers, soldiers, or seamen, deceased as aforesaid, provided the latter have left neither widow nor children under sixteen years of age; and provided also, that the mother was dependent, wholly or in part, upon the deceased for support.
5th. Sisters under sixteen years of age of such deceased persons, dependent on the latter, wholly or in part, for support; provided there are no rightful claimants of either of the last preceding classes.
Special attention given to CLAIMS FOR LOSS OF HORSES.
☞ Applications by mail attended to as if made in person. ☞ No charge made until the Claim is adjusted. ☞ Information given free of charge. April 28, 1865:tf

WASHINGTON HOTEL.
BEDFORD, Pa..
ISAAC F. GROVE, Proprietor.
THE subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends in Bedford County, and the public generally that he has leased for a term of years, this large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Julianna Streets, Bedford Pa., known as the WASHINGTON HOTEL, and formerly kept by Wm. Dibert.
This House is being thoroughly re-fitted and refurnished, and is now opened for the reception of guests. Visitors to the BEDFORD SPRINGS, and persons attending Court, will find this House a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests.
The TABLE will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate.
Extensive Stabling is attached to this Hotel, and a careful and competent Hostler will be in attendence.
Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.
Coaches leave this House Daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6½ o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to connect with the trains going East, from Mount Dallas Station and Bloody Run. A coach will also leave tri-weekly, (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) for Somerset. The traveling public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop with him.
ISAAC F. GROVE.
Bedford, April 7, 1865

MUSIC STORE.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
B. M. GREENE has opened his Music Store, in Brown's new Hardware building, where he keeps constantly on hand STEINWAY & SONS' and RAVEN'S, BACON'S, and other PIANOS, MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS and CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO.S' MELODEONS; Guitars, Violins, Fifes, Flutes; Guitar and Violin Strings.
MUSIC BOOKS—Golden Chain, Golden Shower, Golden Censor, Golden Trio, &c. &c.
SHEET MUSIC.—He is constantly receiving from Philadelphia all the latest music, which persons at a distance wishing, can order, and have sent them by mail at publisher's prices.
☞ Pianos and Organs Warranted for FIVE years.
Those wishing to buy any of the above articles are invited to call and examine mine before purchasing elsewhere. My prices are the same as in New York and Philadelphia.
Circulars of Instruments sent promptly upon application, with any additional information desired.
B. M. GREENE,
Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.,
in Brown's Hardware building.
or, Dr. C. N. HICKOK, Bedford, Pa.
dec8:1y

TRY IT! TRY IT! TRY IT
Price 50 cents, or 5 Bottles for $2.
DR. LATOUR'S
WHITE OIL
Is acknowledged to be the very best Liniment for Shoulder Galls, Sprains, Bruises, Swelled Joints Stiffness, and Rheumatism.
It is the only application that should be applied to kicks and cuts. Every Boatman, Farmer, or Horseman should have a bottle in his stable, ready for use.
For sale at wholesale and retail, by
C. C. SHRIVER & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, Cumberland, Md.
And by Druggists and all Dealers in Reliable Medicines everywhere. ap6:tf.

PURE LIBERTY WHITE LEAD,—The Whitest, the most durable and the most economical. Try it! Manufactured only by
ZEIGLER & SMITH,
Wholesale Drug, Paint & Glass Dealers.
No. 137 North THIRD St., PHILADELPHIA.
For sale by Geo. Blymyer & Son, Bedford.
jeb2:1y

GOOD NEWS FOR THE FARMERS!
THE following kinds of
Threshing Machines,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE MACHINE SHOP OF
P. H. SHIRES, BEDFORD, PA.
The Celebrated RAILWAY, or TREAD-POWER Threshing Machines with all the latest and best improvements.
ONE AND TWO-HORSE POWERS.
The Two-horse Machine with two horses and four hands will thresh from 100 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye, and twice as much oats per day.
ONE-HORSE MACHINES
with three hands, will thresh from 50 to 75 bush per day.
Two and four-horse TUMBLING SHAFT Machines, also, four-horse STRAP MACHINES, STRAW SHAKERS of the most approved kind attached to all Machines.
ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.
REPAIRING of all kinds of Machines done on the shortest notice.
☞ HORSES, PIG METAL, GRAIN and LUMBER taken in payment.
☞ Farmers' wanting Machines, will do well to give me a call.
PETER H. SHIRES,
Proprietor and Manufac'r.
ALSO, FOR SALE, THE
BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER!
The most perfect Machine in the world. Single Mowers or Combined Machines Warranted to give satisfaction or no sale. Farmers' in want of the BEST MACHINE of the kind now made, would do well to call and make arrangements to give their orders for Machines in time for mowing.
PETER H. SHIRES

AN OLD SONG SET TO A NEW TUNE
1866.
As spring approaches
Ants and Roaches
From their holes come out,
And Mice and Rats,
In spite of cats,
Gaily skip about.
"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS,
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"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS,
"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS,
For Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, Bed Bugs, Moths in Furs and Woolens, Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c.
"Only infallable remedies known."
"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."
☞ !!! BEWARE!!! of all worthless imitations, ☞ See that "COSTAR'S" name is on each Box, Bottle, and Flask, before you buy.
☞ Address, HENRY R. COSTAR.
482 Broadway, N. Y.
☞ Sold in Bedford, Pa.
☞ By Dr. B. F. HARRY,
And all Druggists and Retailers.

1866.
INCREASE OF RATS.—The *Farmer's Gazette* (English) asserts and proves by figures that one pair of RATS will have a progeny and descendents not less than 651,050 in three years. Now, unless this immense family can be kept down, they would consume more food than would sustain 65,000 human beings.
☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

1866.
RATS versus BIRDS.—Whoever engages in shooting small birds is a cruel man; whoever aids in exterminating *rats* is a benefactor. We should like some one to give us the benefit of their experience in driving out these pests. We need something besides dogs, cats, and traps for this business.—*Scientific American, N. Y.*
☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

1866.
"COSTARS" RAT EXTERMINATOR is simple, safe, and sure—the most perfect RAT-ification meeting we have ever attended. Every Rat that can get it, properly prepared, will eat it, and every one that eats it will die, generally at some place as distant as possible from where it was taken.—*Lake Shore, Mich. Mirror.*
☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

1866.
HOUSEKEEPERS troubled with vermin can be so no longer, if they use "Costar's" Exterminator. We have used it to our satisfaction; and if a box cost $5, we would have it. We have tried poisons, but they effected nothing; but "Costar's article knocks the breath out of Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, and Bed-Bugs, quicker than we can write it. It is in great demand all over the country.—*Medina, Ohio, Gazette.*
☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

1866.
A VOICE FROM THE FAR WEST.—Speaking of "COSTAR'S" Rat, Roach, Ant, &c., Exterminator—"more grain and provisions are destroyed annually in Grant County by vermin that would pay for tons of this Rat and Insect Killer."—*Lancaster, Wis. Herald.*

1866.
FARMERS AND HOUSEKEEPERS—should recollect that hundreds of dollars' worth of Grain, Provisions, &c., are annually destroyed by Rats, Mice, Ants, and other insects and vermin—all of which can be prevented by a few dollars' worth of "COSTAR'S" Rat, Roach, Ant, &c., Exterminator, bought and used freely.
☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.
☞ Sold in Bedford, by Dr. B. F. Harry, and all Druggists and Dealers. Ap. 13, 4mo.

ACCIDENTS WILL HAPPEN
and therefore you ought to
INSURE
IN THE
PROVIDENT LIFE INSURANCE
AND
Investment Company of Chicago.
Railway Travelers,
Insure yourselves against Accidents
Railroad Officers and Employees,
Insure yourselves against Accidents.
Boatmen, Masters and Sailors of vessels, and all Travellers by water carriage,
Insure yourselves against Accidents.
Coachmen, and all who Travel by Stage,
Insure yourselves against Accidents.
Hotel Keepers, Merchants and Professional Men,
Insure yourselves against Accidents.
Machinists, Builders and all Mechanics,
Insure yourselves against Accidents.
Farmers and all others,
We earnestly entreat you not to suffer a moment's delay, but avail yourselves of the first opportunity to insure against death, and confinement from your regular duties.
For a trifling sum we will insure you for from $500 to $10,000 in case of death, and pay you from $5 to $50 per week compensation, if you are disabled from business.
C. HOLLAND, Sec'y.
DURBORROW & LUTZ, Agents. feb8

THE MASON & HAMLIN
CABINET ORGANS
Forty different styles, adapted to sacred and secular music, for $80 to $600 each. Fifty-one Gold and Silver Medals, or other first premiums awarded them. Illustrated Catalogue free. Address, MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, or MASON BROTHERS, New York.
March 9: 1yr.

SALT.
A LARGE quantity—in sacks and in barrel—wholesal and retail—at Bloody Run Station.
oct.18,'64-1y* JOHN W. BARND